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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Victor Emmanuel's Proclamation to the Italian People.

Minister Rouher Explains the Action of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Reception of Francis Joseph of Austria in Paris.

Arrival of the Steamship Deutschland.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen, via Southampton Oct. 29, arrived at this port yesterday. We give below letters and selections from her mails.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

British Free-Trade Theories and Their Practical Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

London is mildly agitated this week with a discussion of the results of free-trade principles. According to ADAM SMITH, supply and demand should bring about an equitable adjustment of prices, but they do not, and the British *pater-familias* is groaning over his butcher's bills. Sheep are only half as dear as they were a year ago, yet he is paying the same price for his mutton. The retail butcher has not fallen in price, and why should he? The quantity of meat consumed is pretty uniform—he has his regular customers—why should supply and demand make him lower his prices? He only makes hay while the sun shines, and buys cheap and sells dear on free-trade principles. It is the same with the fishmonger. The fish that costs a shilling at Billingsgate Market sells for three shillings at the West End. There is more competition in bread, because rich and poor must all have it, and the cheap bakeries which sell large quantities at a small profit, to a certain extent control the whole trade. But the bakers cheat in quantity. A law, in itself quite opposed to free-trade principles, requires loaves of bread to be of a certain weight. They often fall short of it several ounces. *If* you insist upon your bread being weighed, the scales may be false. All sorts of fancy bread are sold without restriction as to weight. The simple fact is, that the consumers are left at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers in every department, and they seem utterly unable to find a remedy. The only thing they do is to grumble and write to the newspapers. If the season is dull and news scarce, their complaints are inserted, and we have schemes of protective unions and various combinations of consumers. One would suppose that London would swarm with purveyors offering beef and mutton at a small advance upon what it can be bought for of the farmer, but who would guarantee their honesty or assure us that they would not next week form a trade union to rob us worse than the butchers?

Is there, then, no remedy? None consistent with free-trade principles; but protection, in such a matter, is easy enough. The people of London, acting as a body corporate, could establish *abattoirs* at four points of the suburbs, where cattle and sheep could be bought, slaughtered and distributed, at fixed and daily published prices, to the markets and shops of the whole metropolis. If one man has a right to buy a sheep at the lowest market price for his consumption, it is clear that all men may combine to furnish themselves with mutton on the same principle—but this, if done by a body corporate, would not be free trade, but protectionq so the English, in their free-trade fanaticism, pay two or three prices, rather than spoil the business of a set of bloodsuckers, who combine to rob them on every possible pretext.

The unfortunate thing is that the people of the British metropolis are not a body politic. They have no government. Fractions of them have parish officers, but thirty-six parishes can do nothing. Combined action is impossible. The only government is that of Parliament, and Parliament governs or misgoverns the nation, and cannot attend to the necessities of a single town. Then the system of no-government, *laissez faire*—free trade, in short—is so rooted, that it is very difficult to get the imperfect organization which really exists to do anything. Such low, amorphous organism as exists is paralyzed. But, on such a subject, I prefer to quote an English authority, and here is one at hand. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says:

"Elsewhere, men appointed to office understand that they are to do its duties forthwith. With us nothing is begun without such emphatic demand as would answer in private life to kicking the footman to the coal scuttle every time the fire needs replenishing. We have got so far in no government that those whose duty it is to check or to heal the disorders of our social system, are indifferent and supine *to a degree which has destroyed all hope in them. Confidence in public servants died long ago.* It is their business to conceal the evils that prey upon the country—that of the public to discover them; and even then the remedy must be demanded with considerable outcry."

The *Gazette* goes on to show that when public officers neglect their duty, and great abuses and wrongs are dragged to light, and "cruel practices" and "terrible sufferings" are revealed by volunteer effort, it is still all but impossible to compel the Government to apply the remedy. The fault is in the form and composition of the Government itself. There is nothing to compel or even incite public functionaries to do their duties—there is every temptation to shirk, and there is the pervading, paralyzing belief that non-intervention, or letting things regulate themselves, is the true principle of government.

What is the true principle? Something like this: A body politic should be organized on the model of the human body. Every want, every suffering, every inconvenience should be telegraphed to the brain, which should instantly set nerves and muscles in action to provide a remedy. Now the British body politic is stung by mosquitoes, depleted by leeches, burdened and annoyed by parasites, with fever here, torpor there, its feet cold, its hands grimy and bleeding, and when all these suffering members send their complaints to the brain of Parliament, or the Home Secretary sensorium, what is the answer? "Oh, that is none of my business; supply and demand will regulate all that. Haven't you got free trade and free competition, (of leeches and mosquitoes,) and what more do you want?"

Here is an example—small and trifling, perhaps, but it illustrates the principle: As I sit writing by my window, three hulking boys come and plant themselves opposite. One has a horrible, squeaking clarionette; the others a cornopean and ophicleide. The brass instruments are battered out of tune, and not one of them accords with another. There they stand, and squeal, and blast, and blast, inflicting torture upon every harmonious ear in the whole region for a good half hour, and then go from door to door, insolently demanding payment for their music. Ten times a day you may have to bear this torture, and there is no remedy. You may order them away, but not out of hearing. The offence is as real as if they came into your parlor and gave you a beating, for the nerves of hearing may suffer as acutely as those of feeling. There is no remedy, because there is no Government. There is no remedy, because there must be no protection. Even where the law will punish, you are obliged to be your own prosecutor. The public has none. It is everybody's business to prosecute a nuisance, and therefore nobody's. Yes, I agree that there is less liberty in France; less liberty to cheat, less liberty to molest and annoy; and I confess that a little less of such liberty and a little more protection of person and property here would make life more pleasant.

Free trade applied to fisheries appears to be destroying the supply without diminishing the demand. It has been found necessary to protect the salmon, and there are restrictions, more or less regarded, respecting trawling on the coast, but the fishermen generally do not like this interference. "Don't interfere with us," they say; "let us catch how and when we can, and all will be right. We want no fence months, and no restrictions as to nets. Let us have beefsteaks and bottled stout for the next twelve months, if we have to live in the workhouse forever after." But if you may regulate shooting and fishing, why not sowing and reaping, and why not all kinds of industry? If, for instance, it would be better that the idle women and children in Ireland should make lucifer matches, baskets, and twenty other things now imported; if, as I have no doubt such manufactures as could well be carried on in Ireland would enable the country to employ and feed a much larger population, again why not? It is certainly my opinion that it would be better for Ireland if three-fourths of the food she now sends to England were eaten at home, and the strength gained from it exerted in productions that would increase the comfort of her inhabitants. The outflow of the produce to pay the rent of Irish land is a constant impoverishment; but the export of corn, butter and meat to buy a hundred things that could be made at home by those who are obliged to leave the country for want of employment, is worse, and might, I believe, be remedied. England consumes all she produces and millions more, and exports her manufactures. England is rich. Ireland exports food and the raw material of industry, and what is worse, exports the bone and muscle of her children, which should make her rich and strong. All right, according to ADAM SMITH and the free-traders, but I don't see it. A high tariff may not be the thing that is wanted; but if Irish food could be eaten on Irish soil, and Irish clothing, and most other necessaries and luxuries made there, it would be all the better for Ireland. The free-traders declare that it amounts to the same thing; they could not buy unless they had something to pay with, and so on. Very well. According to free-trade principles, the landlords of Ireland can if they choose, turn the whole island into sheep pastures, requiring the labor only of a few shepherds and their dogs, and rendering necessary the eviction and emigration of four-fifths of the people. That would be in strict accordance with free-trade principles; but it could scarcely be a benefit to Ireland. No principle, it seems to me, can suit the varying cases of all countries. What is needed is a Government which can see and will do what is demanded in each case. Free trade may suit some constitutions, but I doubt of its being a panacea. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Francis Joseph and Napoleon—The Austrian Emperor's Arrival in Paris—A New Hotel—The American Commission at the Exhibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.

The panorama of Sovereigns has worthily closed in the arrival of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, who is now the guest of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Queen VICTORIA and Victor EMMANUEL came to the Exhibition of 1855, but did not come to this one; the other Sovereigns who came to this one—the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia—did not come to the Exhibition of 1855. What then was the motive that brought these monarchs to Paris? Was it a tribute to science and the working classes, or was it not rather a curiosity to see once in their lives the *parcenu* LOUIS NAPOLEON, his Court and his wonderful city?

Yesterday was a glorious day, the streets were crowded, and the people looked with a curious interest at the two men seated side by side, who formerly combatted each other at Solferino, and whom adverse circumstances had now united in a friendship which bids fair to be eternal. In FRANCIS JOSEPH the people of Paris saw the man who, only a short time ago, was the incarnation of military absolutism, and of what historians so aptly term the ancient *régime*, but who now, after paying too dear for his experience, is groping around on the frontiers of liberty and progress to find a road of salvation for his Empire. Personally, the French people have never felt any other than kindly feelings toward this descendant of the Hapsburgs, and they showed this feeling in a marked manner yesterday. They whipped him at Solferino, and a gallant people always sympathize with the man they have humiliated. It was well that the people of Paris comprehended so well the *rôle* they had to play in this reception, otherwise FRANCIS JOSEPH would have felt too keenly the embarrassments of the position. The cheers of the public made him forget the past and helped him to embrace the future.

The manner of the Emperor was quiet and dignified; not like the King of Prussia, who kept himself in countenance by an air of joyousness which remains to this day an enigma for the Parisians. The Emperor is a tall, slim, straight man, with light-red military whiskers and moustache, and forms, with his white coat, broad red ribbon and decorations, a very striking figure. The eldest of the two brothers that accompany him is a much larger man; and, like the whole of the Emperor's distinguished *suite* of men, very Austrian-looking. We did not see M. DE BEUST well, and cannot describe him particularly. Like his great opponent BISMARCK, he hides himself away in the front seat of the carriage.

The Queen of Holland and her eldest son are still at Paris, besides a few reigning German people of lesser note. The Exhibition, therefore, is going out as brilliantly as it came in. We are now going through the same experience as that of the week when the Czar and the King of Prussia were here; there is a struggle in the streets between the English and German languages as to which shall make the most noise. The French language, with its soft notes and its want of emphasis, is smothered up. The Exhibition also tells of the increase of Foreigners. Last week the number of admissions descended one day to 21,000; on Sunday it went up to 83,000, and on Monday to 86,000. For a week longer high prices will reign triumphant, then gentlemen hotel keepers, look out for a famine!

Our American friends at Paris have found a new hotel, which they have literally besieged. It is said that four hundred of them may be counted any day in its various lanes and alleys. This is the Hotel de l'Athénée, a new house in the Rue Scribe, back of the Grand Hotel. The only inconvenience is, according to their own account of it, that when they get out and get lost they never find their way back, because they can't pronounce the name. A petition is to be presented to the landlord on this account. The Rue Scribe is thus becoming more and more the headquarters of our people. It will soon be that when an American gets lost in Paris his coachman will take him there to enable him to find his bearings. That will be his "hub." Every one appears to comprehend the future of the street, in a business point of view, and there is a great demand for business sites. The banking-house of MORTON & Co. has just bought the ground next to JOHN MORRIS, and is going to build a handsome house at once for its future business. We will then have in the street the three banking-houses of MORRIS, TUCKER and MORTON. Then around these are grouping other houses connected in business with America. We shall soon ask the municipality to change the name of the street to something American.

The labors of the American Commission at the Exhibition are about brought to a close. The reports of the Commissioners on the different classes of articles are now being read and corrected, and we may already predict for them, when published, a great success. Some of them are lengthy enough to form a book of themselves, and most of them will be liberally illustrated. No reports of any States represented at the Exhibition will, perhaps, be so full or so satisfactory. It is to be hoped Congress will find money enough to print them. MALAKOFF.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel to the Italian People.

Florence (Oct. 27) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The following proclamation of King VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Italian people has just been issued in this capital:

"Italians—Bands of volunteers, excited and seduced by a party without my authorization or that of my Government, have violated the frontier of the State. The respect equally due by all citizens to the laws and international stipulations sanctioned by Parliament and by myself, under these serious circumstances prescribes an inexorable debt of honor.

Europe knows that the flag raised in territories adjacent to ours, and upon which is inscribed destruction to the supreme spiritual authority of the head of the Catholic religion, is not mine. This attempt upon our common country in the most serious danger. It imposes upon me the imperious duty of saving at the same time our honor and the country, and of not confounding in one or two causes, absolutely distinct, two different objects.

Italy must be secured against the dangers she may run. Europe must be convinced that, faithful to her engagements, Italy does not desire to be, and cannot be, the disturber of public order.

A war with our ally would be a fratricidal war between two armies which have fought for the same cause. As holder of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate its usurpation. I feel confident, therefore, that the voice of reason will be listened to, and that the Italian citizens who have violated that right will promptly withdraw behind the line of our troops.

The dangers which disorders and raan schemes may create among us must be appeased by maintaining the firm authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country is in my hands, and the confidence the nation has shown in me during the saddest periods cannot fail me. When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and public order shall be fully reëstablished, according to the vote of Parliament, *my Government, in agreement with that of France, with all* [illegible] *loyalty, to make a practicable arrangement, calculated to put an end to the serious and important Roman question.*

I have had, and always shall have, confidence in your wisdom, as you have had in the affection of your King for this great country, which, thanks to our common sacrifices, we have at least restored to the number of nations, and which we must hand down entire and honored to our children."

The proclamation is signed by the King and all the Ministers.

Preliminaries of French Intervention—The Interview Between Cialdini and the French Minister at Florence.

From La Presse, Oct. 25.

On Friday evening, at about 9 o'clock, Gen. CIALDINI sent for the French *charge d'affaires*, M. DE LA VILESTREUX, and told him that he was no longer Minister. The General told him that he thought he would have been able to master the "situation," but finding that he could not, he had asked the King to be relieved of the charge which His Majesty had confided to him, and that he was awaiting the nomination of a successor. The reappearance of GARIBALDI on the scene, remarked the General, had singularly aggravated the state of affairs, for the Party of Action was thus supplied with a chief and the public mind inflamed. The Italian Government acknowledged itself *incapable of stemming the movement.* In reply to an observation from M. DE LA VILESTREUX that *the first step on the Pontifical territory would result in a declaration of war from France.* Gen. CIALDINI *said that the Italian Government foresaw and accepted that consequence. War against France appeared to it the best issue. To attempt to struggle against* MENTANA *and* GARIBALDI *would be to attempt the impossible; the Government would be devoured by revolution.* VICTOR EMMANUEL would risk, uselessly and without any hope, his popularity, his crown, and, perhaps, his life. France, continued the General, is a generous enemy; she will not make war otherwise than conformably to the laws of civilization, and we feel certain she will not take undue advantage of the "situation." One may be vanquished by her without shame, and almost without danger. Gen. CIALDINI, in terminating, referred to the French *charge d'affaires* the announcement he was delegated to make to him—viz: that *the Italian Government found itself absolutely unable to execute the September Convention.* This important conversation was transmitted to Paris last night by telegraph, and determined the Emperor in giving the orders which His Majesty made known to the Ministers at to-day's Council.

Former Views of the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris (Oct. 27) Correspondence of the Daily News.

At this present juncture it may not be out of place to republish a document which is likely to be pretty frequently referred to—I allude to the celebrated letter from the Prince-President of the Republic to Col. EDGAR NEY. It runs thus:

AUG. 16, 1849.

MY DEAR NEY: The French Republic has *not sent an army to Rome to stifle Italian liberty there, but, on the contrary, to regulate it* by preserving it against its own excesses, and to place it on a solid basis by replacing on the Pontifical throne the Prince who has been the first to put himself boldly at the head of all useful reforms.

I hear with regret that the good intentions of the Holy Father, like our own endeavors, remain barren in presence of hostile passion and influence. It is desired to make proscription and tyranny the basis of the future reign of the Pope. Tell Gen. OUDINOT that he must not allow any act to be consummated under the shadow of our flag which might alter the character of our intervention.

The reëstablishment of the temporal power of the Pope can only take place on these conditions: general amnesty, exclusion from the administrations, Code Napoleon, and Liberal Government. I was personally pained in reading the proclamation of the three Cardinals, to see that no mention was made of France or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers. Every insult offered to our flag or our uniform, goes right to my heart, and I desire you to make it known that if France does not sell her services, she at least demands that due acknowledgment shall be made of her sacrifices and abnegation.

When our army went the round of Europe, they left everywhere, as a mark of their passage, the destruction of the abuses of feudalism, and everywhere sowed the germs of liberty; it will not be said that in 1849 a French army could act with any other object, or bring about any other results.

Tell the General to thank the army, in my name, for their noble conduct. I have learned with regret that, physically even, they have not been treated as they ought to have been. Nothing ought to be neglected in establishing our troops. Receive, my dear NEY, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Minister Rouher's Explanation of the Action of the French Government.

Paris (Oct. 27) Correspondence of the Morning Star.

The Banquet d'Adieu given by the Imperial Commission to the Foreign Commissioners came off last night with great *éclat* in the splendid dining-room of the Grand Hotel du Louvre. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the extreme beauty of the floral decorations which embellished the magnificent hall. The walls were perfectly concealed by perfect groves of feathering palms, gigantic fern leaves, the stems of which were hidden by a bank of white flowering chrysanthemums, violet heaths, and pink Chinese primroses; over these, ivies and creeping plants of all kinds twined and trailed in exquisite beauty. Lord GRANVILLE, as President, of course occupied the central position, having on his right the Duchess de Mouchy, and on his left Marshal VAILLANT, and the Minister of State, M. ROUHER. The speech of the evening was that of M. ROUHER.

SPEECH OF M. ROUHER.

I have the honor, he said, to propose the health of the sovereigns and heads of foreign Governments allied to France, which toasts express union and concord, and rejoice in their high philosophy the meeting of the Universal Exhibition. Study, gentlemen, in this immense collection of the chefs d'œuvre of human ingenuity, of which the first specimens date from the earliest ages, and whose history is only revealed to us in uncertain glimpses. Interrogate the manifestations of the industry and agriculture of various people, examine the successive phases when all progress seemed paralyzed, succeeded by the rapid development of art and discoveries of

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letter from the Brother-in-Law of the Great Explorer.

From the London Star, Oct. 25.

The following is the full text of the letter written by Mr. J. S. MOFFAT respecting his brother-in-law, Dr. LIVINGSTONE:

CLAREMONT, Sept. 17, 1867.

SIRS: People are incessantly asking me whether I have not given up all hope respecting Dr. LIVINGSTONE. There appears to me to be no necessity for us to make up our minds on the subject at present. I put off writing to you until we should hear once more from England, and as no further intelligence about Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been received, I shall say once for all what appears to me to be the state of the case.

All the evidence to the effect that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was murdered by the Mezite comes through one channel, namely, the Johanna men, with Mousa at their head. Two or three different accounts have been given by these men, and no one account is reconcileable with the others. I will not occupy space or time by going into details, but any one may satisfy himself on this point.

Reports have been received through other channels, not corroborating, but absolutely contradicting the account given by the Johanna men. Arab traders have come from the immediate vicinity of the spot where the murder is alleged to have occurred, and yet have not heard of an event which could not have failed to have caused a good deal of excitement through an extended region. A message has been sent to the Sultan of Zanzibar by a Chief inland that LIVINGSTONE had passed his territories alive and well at a point beyond the scene of the supposed murder.

What has become of the Africans who were with LIVINGSTONE? He started from the coast with three sorts of people. The sepoys soon came back, unable to bear the hardships of the climate and journey. The Johanna men came back with the story which has made so much noise in the world; but where are the negroes, of whom there were nine or ten, who had been sent with LIVINGSTONE, and the sepoys from Bombay? It is not said that they were killed. What has become of them?

Great stress is laid on Dr. KIRK's opinion. Granted. No man is better qualified to judge. But has he made up his mind? He wrote at the first blush of the affair, and said he feared it was true. A month later he wrote and said it was not well to go spreading reports and putting things in the papers; we had better wait for more evidence. I am not aware that he has expressed himself very decidedly since then.

The continued silence of Dr. LIVINGSTONE is said to look bad. How long has he been silent? Not much more than twelve months. He was silent longer than that when he crossed the continent further south at a narrower place. I myself have been twelve months without communication with the civilized world, though I have never been in such secluded regions as those to which LIVINGSTONE was directing his course when the Johanna men say he was killed. If LIVINGSTONE is off the caravan routes which lead to the coast near Zanzibar, he is not likely to find any one to carry his letters. If, as I think quite possible, the negroes are still with him, having got so far, he would not be likely to return, but would continue his journey, and I should not be in the least surprised if he turned up in some most unexpected quarter.

Probably the Johanna men, like their neighbors on the continent, can tell most circumstantial lies. My father has been killed and buried, too, before now, with all the necessary formalities; and so have I, on a smaller scale.

My own belief is that when the Johanna men found that LIVINGSTONE was going into a region too remote for their taste, they did what many servants, black and white, have done before them, took to their heels some fine night when the explorer was asleep, and made the best of their way back to Zanzibar. I am, &c. JOHN SMITH MOFFAT.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

Production in Pennsylvania—The Stock on Hand.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Nov. 8.

We give this morning an accurate and comprehensive statement of the production of oil in the Pennsylvania oil region. Every producing district and farm of any importance has been visited, and the facts carefully collected, and no pains have been spared to make this statement as perfect as possible. We shall hereafter give a monthly statement of this character, together with such additions as from time to time may be suggested.

That there has been an increase in the production of oil in the Pennsylvania region during the last three months there is little doubt. This increase has been greatest in the districts in the vicinity of the Newtown and Benninghoff Farms, and on Upper Cherry and Church Runs. The average daily production of the entire region is nearly 18,000 barrels, and the increase during the last two months reaches nearly 1,500 barrels daily. As compared with this time last year the production shows but a slight increase which will scarcely more than cover the additional consumption. Whether there will be a further increase in the production in view of the coming Winter there is some doubt, but if there is it will not be large. The increase during the past two months was caused by the comparatively high prices which all ruled during July, August and September last. So long as the gains remained where it now is there is but little prospect for an increase.

There are in progress of drilling in the oil region over 200 wells. Some of these wells are located on what is known as "wild" territory, but over two-thirds are located on territory which is known to be in the producing order. In view of the approaching cold season, when it becomes difficult to tube or test a well properly, the work on these wells is being pushed forward vigorously, and within the next 40 days the most of them will be completed. The stock of oil held in the oil region on the 1st inst. amounted to 655,000 barrels. This amount includes all that is in iron tanks, wooden storage tanks, bulk boats and on the hands of producers and speculators. Nearly 100,000 barrels are always required for a stock on which to do business, and nearly this amount is always on the hands of speculators, shippers and producers. During the past three weeks the stock in bulk boats and iron tanks has been considerably reduced by shipments to the eastern markets, and this reduction is still going on. The principal cause of this stock being held in the oil region has been that the Allegheny River has remained too low for navigation much later in the season than it usually does.

Along Oil Creek and the Allegheny River there are 727,000 barrels of iron tankage. Of this amount, 360,000 barrels are empty. During the last eight months the tankage has been doubled, and there are not less than 100,000 barrels being erected. The large amount of empty tankage will in all probability act as a check on any decline which may take place in prices.

For the past week or ten days the price of oil here and in the outside markets has been steadily declining; at present the price is weak at $2 05. The speculative rise which commenced in July was kept up throughout August and September, and now there is a reaction taking place. The highest price reached was in the early part of September, when several thousand barrels changed hands at $4 50 to $4 60. The home and foreign markets have been unsettled by a series of manipulations at the hands of brokers and professional speculators. Owners of large dimensions have been turned, and all the principal markets have been bought up and sold down, and the market seems to have been entirely in the hands of speculators. The following have been the prices for every Wednesday during August, September and October: Aug. 1, $3 75; 8th, $3 62; 15th, $3 40; 22d, $3 25; 29th, $3 20; Sept. 5, $3 50; 12th, $4 50; 19th, $4; 26th, $4 20; Oct. 3, $4 25; 10th, $4; 17th, $3 70; 24th, $3; 31st, $3 20.

The Denver *News* of Oct. 25 says that JAMES M. CAVENAUGH, Delegate to Congress from Montana, is in that city, on his way to Washington. Mr. CAVENAUGH told the editor of the *News* that he did not propose to meddle with political questions in Congress, but to show up, if possible, the Indian question and demand protection for Montana, as well as the whole far West.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CUBAN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER AFFAIR.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Mr. BRADLEY read a statement in answer to the rule of the Court, for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the Bar as a practicing attorney, owing to the difficulty with Judge FISHER. Three of the Judges were present, namely: CARTTER, OLIN, and WYLIE. Judge FISHER was absent. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER made an argument in Mr. BRADLEY's behalf, when the full Court, through Chief-Justice CARTTER, sustained the order of Judge FISHER, heretofore made, suspending Mr. BRADLEY as a practitioner at the Bar. Chief-Justice CARTTER, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the Court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt. Mr. BRADLEY thanked the Court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, and said that he had long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the Bar, but that the present manner of severing his connection with the Court rendered the separation the more unpleasant.

During the week ending to-day there has been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department fractional currency amounting to $317,100. The shipments during the same period were as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $300,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $75,000, and to the National Banks and others, $830,952. There was also sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $50,000 in two-dollar notes, making the total shipments for the week, $755,952. The Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $340,684,250, and for deposits of public moneys, $38,080,450. The National Bank notes issued during the week were $80,380, and the total amount to date, $304,367,971. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes amounting to $5,084,745, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,283,226. The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to $416,403.

BUSINESS IN THE NATIONAL BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The following report from the Chief of the Division of National Bank Reports has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency:

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
DIVISION OF REPORTS AND STATISTICS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as a statement of the work done in this division, by the eighteen gentlemen and eight ladies employed therein, in the month of October, 1867:

Letters written	83
Letters numbered, briefed, registered and filed	3,195
Letters filed	511
Reports and statements received	3,264
Reports and statements filed	1,645
Reports from Bank Examiners examined	70
Reports recorded	1,680

The official abstract of last quarterly report, and the copies of same, and statements to go in your report to Congress, are now in the hands of the public Printer, and I desire to convey to you, as nearly as possible on paper, an estimate of the amount of work required on this last item. The figures thereof number 745,920, and cover 2,170¾ square feet of paper, as follows: 1,643 reports copied on forms for report to Congress, each covering a sheet of paper one foot square—giving details of each bank—208 figures each. Official abstract of October reports of 1,642 banks, covering 39 sheets of paper, 4 feet long, 2½ feet wide—averaging 5,400 figures to each sheet. Fifty-four comparative statements by States and reduction cities from the abstract of reports for the four quarters of 1867, each statement covering a sheet of paper two and one-third feet long and one foot wide—1,650 figures each. Five comparative statements of the condition of all the banks, made up from the abstracts for the years 1863 to 1867, inclusive, 15¾ square feet of paper, 44,205 figures each. Figures involved in verifying reports and abstracts, 13,186. If these figures were placed in a single line, five figures to the inch, they would make a line about two and one-third miles long. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. HOWENSTEIN, Chief of Division.

Hon. H. R. BULLARD, Comptroller of Currency.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President will be serenaded on Wednesday night next, under the auspices of the Conservative Army and Navy Union. Other organizations will unite in the demonstration.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week amount to $4,031,000.

OFFICERS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Gen. GRANT has directed that no leaves of absence for army officers shall be granted or even considered, unless applied for through the regular channels, and that the applications of outside parties will not be heeded. This is designed to put an end to that abuse of political influence by which certain officers are permitted to stay away from their command, and others are denied the leaves they ought to have.

POST-OFFICE AGENT APPOINTED.

The Postmaster-General has appointed H. Ray, negro, as Assistant Special Agent of the Post-office Department, at the pay of $1 400 per annum, and $3 per diem, to take effect Nov. 5, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Gen. GRANT has issued a circular, though the Adjutant-General's Office, as follows:

All clerks and employes of the Bureaus of the War Department are prohibited from holding communication on the business of their office during office hours with claim agents or other persons not specially authorized by the chiefs of the bureaus to transact with them such business. All clerks and employes of the War Department Bureaus are prohibited from transacting any public business pertaining to their office, with any claim agent or other person at any time. Clerks and employes will immediately report to the chiefs of their bureaus, the name of any person who belongs to the office, who may communicate with them on any public business of the office, and also the nature of such business. Any claim agent who shall communicate with, or approach any person connected with any of the bureaus of the War Department in violation of the rules of the several branches of the business, without authority in writing from such officers, will be prohibited from prosecuting his business with the Bureaus of the War Department, or any of them.

WEST INDIES.

New Custom-house Regulations—The Late Governor of Honduras En Route to England—Havana Markets and Marine News.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The official Gazette publishes an order from the Minister at Madrid providing for the return to merchants of overpaid duties since January last.

The document is harsher than any former one toward the Customs officials.

The British war-steamer *Buccaneer* has arrived from Honduras. Gen. O'CONNOR, Commander of the British forces in Honduras, is a passenger, together with his staff, en route to Nassau, on special Government business.

Mr. AUSTIN, late Governor of Honduras, is going to England.

Further advices from St. Thomas state that the American ship *Sprague* was dismasted in the late hurricane. The *Aberdeen* was badly damaged, and the *Nellie Gray* and *Mercedita* were in want of masts.

The steamships *Georgia* and *Eagle* sailed for New York to-day.

Arrived at Matamoras, *Carmen*, from New York; *Osprey Queen*, from Portland.

Arrived at Santiago de Cuba, *Almira Coombs*.

Arrived at Havana, *New Orleans*, from New York.

TENNESSEE.

Recovery of Jewelry Stolen During the War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An ex-rebel soldier, of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment, named MOLLIN, was arrested to-day while offering for sale $15,000 worth of diamonds and watches, consisting of one pair of cluster diamond ear-drops, one bracelet and one neck-chain, with large diamond in each. He claims to have found them buried with other Rebel jewelry. The names of "Hampton" and "Preston," were engraved on the jewelry. SHERMAN's "Bummers," did not do all the stealing.

Collision on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Two passenger trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad, collided last night near Grenada, and both engines were demolished. Only a negro brakeman was injured.

JAMES CARRINGTON and JAMES REAGAN were arrested here yesterday as the robbers of the Southern Express office at Jackson, Tenn., a few days since.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Presbyterian National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The Presbyterian National Convention adjourned late last night, after the adoption of a basis of a union. Dr. HODGE's indorsement of this basis caused great enthusiasm. The closing scenes were peculiarly impressive. Eloquent addresses were made by Ex-Gov. POLLOCK and GEORGE H. STUART. Resolutions were passed recommending that a similar Convention be held next year. The members of the Convention will remain in the city to hold a special Union thanksgiving service to-morrow afternoon.

Disaster to the Schooner Wide World.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Arrived, schooner *Wide World*, from New-York for Wilmington, N. C. Sprung a leak on the 6th inst., 25 miles south of the Lightship, on Five-mile Fathom Bank; leak increased to 9,000 strokes per hour. Put into the Delaware Breakwater on the 7th inst., got a pump and twelve men, and came to this port for repairs.

MISSOURI.

Fire in St. Louis—Election for Congressman.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The grocery store of Messrs. MANNY & GILBERT, near the corner of Olive and Seventh streets, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss from $12,000 to $14,000. Insured for $3,000 each in the following St. Louis companies: Hope Mutual, United States Mutual, Merchants and Manufacturers. Loss on building $4,000. Insured for $5,000 in the Home Mutual and $5,000 in the State Mutual. Several gentlemen occupying rooms in the upper part of the building lost from $800 to $1,000, swelling the total loss to about $25,000.

Returns of the election in the Third Congressional District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of THOMAS E. NOELL, indicate the election of Gen. MCCORMICK, the Democratic candidate, by about 500 majority. The vote cast was very small.

VIRGINIA.

Colored Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An excited Republican meeting was held at the headquarters of the blacks last night. A committee was appointed to wait on Gen. SCHOFIELD and request him to order the city election. LEWIS LINDSAY, a colored delegate-elect to the Convention, made a speech, in which he alluded to the discharge of negroes for voting the Radical ticket. He said before any of his children should suffer for food the streets of Richmond should run knee-deep in blood. He thanked God the negroes had learned to use swords and guns. All the efforts of the more peaceful negroes to stop these demonstrations were wildly hooted down. The citizens here are apprehensive of trouble.

Mr. WARDWELL and other white Radicals left the meeting.

Suit Against the Southern Express Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 9.

Yesterday at Blountsville, Tenn., a suit against the Southern Express Company was tried, in which the plaintiff claimed damages for goods destroyed by Federal troops on the express car in Virginia. The Express Company plead that their bills provided against damages for loss by fire or the common enemy. Judge BUTLER decided that Federal troops were not a common enemy and a verdict for $16,000 was given against the Company.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 9.

The Reconstruction Convention has decided against the proposition to insert no proscriptive feature in the new Constitution.

The Republican Party propose to elect all the State and county officers at the same time.

The Constitution is submitted to the people in hopes of getting a larger vote on its ratification, and prevent any loss to the Republicans on account of the freedmen changing their homes on the 1st of January.

NEBRASKA.

Arrival of Treasure at Omaha—The Peace Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamer *Deer Lodge*, from the Upper Missouri, arrived last night at Omaha, with 120 passengers and $2,000,000 in treasure.

The Colorado papers strongly oppose the scheme of adding the northern part of that territory to Wyoming.

The Peace Commissioners left North Platte yesterday for Fort Laramie. Nothing has transpired relative to their proceedings at North Platte.

MISSISSIPPI.

Arrest of Col. McCarthe, Editor of the Vicksburgh Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Col. W. H. MCCARTHE, editor of the Vicksburg *Times*, was yesterday placed in confinement by order of Gen. ORD. The charge has not been made known, though a special to the *Crescent* says it was for a personal denunciation.

NEW-YORK.

Weston, the Pedestrian, at Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

WESTON, the pedestrian, reached here at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon and dined. He was greeted by a great concourse of people, with Mayor WILSON at their head.

MICHIGAN.

Four Persons Drowned.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Four lives were lost this morning by the upsetting of a boat at Grand Haven. Their names are SILAS T. COBB, J. H. MARSH, MR. FLETCHER and a child. They were strangers, going north.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to which had been referred the subject, strongly recommending Congress to take off the tax on cotton and sugar produced in this country.

was to-day adopted by the full meeting of the Chamber—over 900 members being in attendance—by a unanimous vote.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Autumn Meeting—The Extra Day's Racing for Members and Their Families—Roquette Beats Redwing in their Four Thousand Dollar Match, and Rocks Wins the Hack Race and Post Match.

The American Jockey Club have this Fall been peculiarly favored with fine weather, for

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TRUE LOVE

BY PHEBE CARY.

I think true love is never blind,
 But rather brings an added light;
An inner vision quick to find
 The beauties hid from common sight.

No soul can ever clearly see
 Another's highest, noblest part;
Save through the sweet philosophy
 And loving wisdom of the heart.

Your unanointed eyes shall fail
 On him who fills my world with light;
You do not see my friend at all,
 You see what hides him from your sight.

I see the feet that fain would climb,
 You, but the steps that turn astray:
I see the soul unharmed, sublime;
 You, but the garment, and the clay.

You see a mortal, weak, misled,
 Dwarfed ever by the earthly clod;
I see how manhood, perfected,
 May reach the stature of a god.

Blinded I stood, as now you stand,
 Till on mine eyes, with touches sweet,
Love, the deliverer, laid his hand,
 And lo! I worship at his feet!

MRS. GRUNDY AMONG THE ARABS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There was a daring French traveler who asserted not many years ago that Scotch ladies wore shoes and stockings only in deference to public opinion. Without going to this wild extreme we may amuse ourselves by reflecting how very different an outward appearance the world would wear if that barrier were for the time removed. How many of us would pass to-morrow as they will now pass it, if public opinion were suddenly extinguished? How many would subscribe to charities, if all charity became anonymous? How many would fast, if nobody knew it? How many would attend public dinners, or meetings for speech-making, or lectures, or social science congresses, or a hundred more of those grand "functions" which render life wearisome, which we all know render it wearisome, but which the empire of conventionalities imposes on us? Let any one of us merely put to himself, deliberately, this solemn question: If Mrs. Grundy were to die to-night, and I were made absolutely certain of the fact, in how many respects would my conduct be different to-morrow from that which I shall have to adopt under the pressure of her presence?

We owe an apology to our readers for troubling them with such commonplace suggestions, but we have been led to it from reflecting on one of those little narratives, whether true stories or merely apologues, which our French neighbors are so fond of concocting about the manners and customs of their very un-French fellow-citizens, the Algerians. And we must make our excuses further to M. DUVERNOIS for borrowing, and freely "accommodating" to our purpose, a slight tale exceedingly well told by himself.

Those who form their ideas of female life among the Moslem from the well-known habits of Turks and Persians, and other dwellers in towns, are not aware of the numerous exceptions which exist to the general rule. Under the tents of the Arab and other wandering races, and not least where these have come in contact with European civilization or corruption, the women often lead lives of far greater freedom; they are admitted far more to companionship and equality with men, and they even occasionally approach the "fast" style of modern times, as far as the desert may compete with the boulevards. Such was the type—but we say it with all respect for her—of the heroine of our tale, the fair Ayesha. She belonged to a somewhat "scratch" tribe, in the south of Algeria, which does not bear a very high character for purity of blood, nor (to speak truth) for the probity of its women—the Welled-el-Blank we will call it, hoping to offend no susceptibilities thereby. Ayesha was the daughter of a wealthy Caid of the tribe. He wedded her, a mere child, to a wealthy friend, who died immediately, and so she became a child-widow of ample property. Such attractions would have been alone sufficient to engage in her pursuit a host of admirers; but Ayesha had, beside, the very finest pair of eyes on this side the Sahara, was clever and business-like, could sing the dreariest of Arab songs in the most approved melancholy style, and tell no end of long stories to amuse the harem or the encampment by night. Her numerous admirers were driven to distraction by her coldness; divers among them began to meditate on the old-fashioned process of abduction, and were only restrained from it by a wholesome dread of the French executive. But Ayesha went her way, indifferent and independent. She preferred a life of freedom, *sans peur*, and, for aught we know, *sans reproche*, to the house or tent of a master.

Ayesha soon became acquainted with the doughty feats of many a wooer, as recounted by themselves—how many cavaliers one had unhorsed, how many lions another had slain; nor was she unfamiliar with the merits of the steeds of one chief of her tribe, the camels of another, the coined money amassed by a third, all of which she was assured every day were entirely at her disposal, together with their owners. This suitor had no wife and was ready to vow that she should remain for life sole mistress of his harem. That suitor had three wives and would engage that all three should be placed at her feet as servants or dependants. Ayesha's imagination seemed little affected by vaunts of prowess or of opulence, or by the most magnificent of promises. But among those who crowded round her whenever she gave opportunity for approach there was one youth whom she learnt to distinguish from the rest, even by the eccentricity of his demeanor. For if the others spoke of themselves too much, Sidi Abdallah never spoke at all. He only gazed at her incessantly with those dark, passionate eyes. Sidi Abdallah had lived a good deal with Europeans, and acquired a certain outward polish by no means common among his kindred. And at the same time (by an unusual combination) he was very religious, and a strict observer of the commands of the Prophet, which procured him a certain amount of respect, though the Beni Welled-el-Blank were apt to be of a slightly free-thinking turn. But, with these merits, he was bashful and reserved to a distressing extent. Ayesha could not fail to detect his silent but ardent passion. She went thereupon through the usual stages of emotion. At first she voted him a fool, then got interested, then piqued, and at last found herself unwillingly, but irretrievably, in love with him. She gave him every opportunity, but speak he would not. To propose to him was impossible—to get him to propose as difficult a task—as to a young lady embarrassed in all the artificial coils of French or British education.

At last she took a resolution. She contrived to let it be known that she had determined on changing her condition, but that she wished to do it with all the deliberation which so important a step required. She was open to negotiation. And Heaven knows the amount of advantageous offers which now poured in upon her from all quarters except that one to which alone her desires tended. She would none of them. She would be gained by no man who would not become absolutely hers, and show it by some deed of unhesitating self-devotion which could neither be cavilled at nor surpassed. What could she ask, they assured her, which they were not, one and all, ready a thousand times to perform?

She managed to assemble them together. "The man who would have me," she said—and there was a furtive trembling glance in the direction of Sidi Abdallah—"must prize me above the joys of the world and the hopes of the next, and must give me, before the eyes of all the world, incontrovertible proof of it. To-morrow is the last day of the fast of Ramaran. You all know that whoever violates that fast cannot enter Paradise. I will be here to-morrow in this market-place with a plate of kouskousoo, dressed by myself. To him who, in the same public place, will eat a spoonful of it, will I give myself in marriage, and to none other."

There was solemn commotion among beards, and staring of eyes, at the proposal. She is mad, said the more considerate; a supposition which, according to Arab notions, did not diminish their respect for her. She is the daughter of Sheitan, said another, and he who tastes that kouskousoo will need a long spoon to sup with her father. She is suborned by the Christians to seduce the children of the Prophet to idolatry, suggested an ill-natured devotee. But those whom the proposal more especially regarded received it with much embarrassment. She is a Houri no doubt, but to renounce all the other Houris for her, and that in so downright and vulgar a fashion——? If she had only asked me to come into her tent and take a spoonful in a quiet way, the thing might have been worth considering; but here, before all the curious people of the tribe—what would Mrs. Grundy say? For he who imagines that he can escape from that tremendous female by fleeing to the desert is greatly mistaken. Her influence in an oasis of the Sahara is every bit as powerful as in an English country town. And there were even emirs there, unless we are mistaken, who dreaded Jehannum, in their hearts, less than they did Mrs. Grundy. One and all quietly determined to decline the proffered test, if actually driven. Nevertheless, they all came to see if any one else was daring enough to accept it. And Sidi Abdallah was there, with more intense expression in those yearning eyes of his than ever. It was midday. Ayesha came forward, with the bowl and the spoon. There was no need to repeat the conditions. One after the other shuffled out of the way from the abominable thing. She proffered it to Abdallah, and then was turning away, her heart overflowing, when he suddenly sprang forward, as if mastered by a force superior to himself, and grasped at the spoon. "Stop!" said Ayesha, gently, but with suppressed triumph. "Enough has been done. I never meant you to eat it. I only wanted to prove whether there was one in all the world who loved me so passionately that he would give himself, soul and body, to me, and that not clandestinely, but in the sight of every man, in order that I might learn to whom I could safely give myself in requital. Come to supper with me after sunset, when the fast is over, and we will eat the kouskousoo together."

So he came, and they ate the kouskousoo; and in a day or two they were married before the Cadi of Medeah.

HOW WINES ARE MADE.

From the London Review.

Our contemporary, the *Examiner*, a short time since, in a delightfully simple article on the question of the fabrication of wines, expressed with some sternness its opinion that "with respect to ANGUS REACH'S story of champagne and other light French wines being made at Cette, it is simply a romance." With this passage lingering in our ears, what was our astonishment to come across the following statement put forth in a standard French work, the *Encyclopédie Roret*. It is an extract from the article, "Culture et Traitment de la Vigne," by M. LEBEUF, a man who professes to have the honor of his country at heart:

"IMITATIONS OF WINES OF DIFFERENT GROWTHS.—The favor that the wines of Burgundy, Bordeaux, Macon, Chablis, Champagne, and others have acquired, has tempted the cupidity of the wine merchants, and induced them to these imitations with avidity. * * The towns that excel in the art of imitation are Cette, Bordeaux, Marceilles, Lune, Montpelier, and many other towns and countries of the South. * * These manufacturers undertake to make all sorts of wines to order, and they often produce very good imitations of wine, but they do not always resemble the type that they represent. That is of little importance to them, for these products easily find a place, and they are required to be exported, and to fill the shops of the retailers. There is an old saying that may be quoted here with reason, 'There are more purchasers than connoisseurs.' On account of their cheapness these products find a rapid sale, and, adds Mons. LEBEUF, 'people are so accustomed to them that they are often preferred to the real articles!'"

But possibly the reader would like to know what is the meaning of the term "imitation wine." We may answer by asking what are imitation diamonds? It is simply a process of building up artificially a liquid which is to be passed off as a veritable product of nature. Monsieur LEBEUF evidently thinks the process meritorious, for does he not tell us that many people prefer wines so concocted to the veritable produce of the grape?

When Madame RACHEL wishes to make some ugly old woman "beautiful forever," she proceeds much as our mentor does with his wine-brewing. The tools with which she practices her art are dye, perfumes, spirituous washes, powders, &c.; with these she turns the worn-out old dowager into fresh eighteen. Monsieur LEBEUF does exactly the same thing, with one exception, to be mentioned presently. Imagine Bacchus seated in a chair and operated upon by the gentlemen of Cette. By a little artful "amelioration," a touch of the brush here, a twinge of the tongs there, a little "English powder" to soften some little asperity, and a touch of dye to give brilliancy, and the god would scarcely recognize himself when he looked in the glass. The chief aim of the lady-operator is directed to rejuvenating the old; the art of the wine-operator is, on the other hand, directed to produce the amenities of age. A little stoving, a few chemical applications, and the wine of yesterday is made to assume all the mellowness of having been twenty years in bottle. The recipes that are given in Monsieur LEBEUF'S work are peculiar in one respect, namely, the total absence, in most cases, of one drop of the real wine in the mixture that it is intended to represent. Indeed, in this respect, when Madame RACHEL, from an old frowsy "wall-flower," has turned out a full-dress Venus, she may, and probably does, make a similar reflection to herself. Possibly the exigencies of trade, and the failures of the climate, which we are informed only produces a good vintage in the north of France once in three years, may in some measure excuse the matter-of-fact and open manner in which these ameliorations and imitations are conducted in France, but what shall we say to the seal of authority being put upon these arts by the Imperial Government, before the eyes of Europe, in her grand Industrial Tournament? We were certainly startled by an announcement in *Punch*, under the head of "Decorated Cheats," that two noted Cette houses, learned in these arts of wine fabrication, had been honored by the rewards of the wine juries. We turned with amazement to the lists: in these we found, under the head "Imitation Wines," the following awards given:

"WACHTER & Co., Cette, Bronze Medal!
LOUIS KOESTER & Co., Cette, an Honorable Mention!"

Well may *Punch* give a place to the complaints of a forger (*sub rosa*) that, had he known the Imperial Government entertained that class of art, he certainly should have sent a few forged bank-notes to the Grand Exposition in hopes of a similar reward.

After this sample of the judiciousness with which these international awards have been distributed, it may be fairly asked, What is the value of an Exposition medal?

When we see would-be connoisseurs inhaling the delicate bouquet of the wine that most probably has been purchased at the grocer's round the corner, we are reminded that these bouquets, in all but the very finest vintages, are the triumphs of the chemist rather than a product of the grape. Mr. PIESSE, the perfumer, tells us that some of the most delicate imitations of the odors of flowers are produced in the laboratory from the most repulsive substances; in the same manner flavors used in confectionery and sweetmeats are called forth by art from refuse. There is a most delicate Jargonel pear flavor, for instance, which is distilled from rotten cheese! The bouquets the wine connoisseur feels for so delicately with his nose are often referable to sources equally disgusting.

The ports and sherries advertised at cutting prices by the family grocer, it is needless to say, are never the pure produce of Portugal and Spain. Port is often made of some low Spanish wine, dyed with elderberries and fortified with spirit. Sherry is fabricated of Marsala or Cape, not forgetting the imported spirit, which the Englishman calls the "bite," and which he so much approves under the name of "body." The majority of wine-drinkers of the middle class fancy the value of sherry depends upon its strength; they little think that alcohol (proof spirits) is one of the cheapest beverages procurable. Its average price is about one shilling and sixpence a gallon. Enormous quantities of spirit distilled from potatoes and other roots are annually exported to Spain and Portugal from England, and it comes back to us in the strong wines which Englishmen have sworn by for this last hundred years, and which have seen several generations of old "under the table." The art of the fabricator has so long prevailed in respect to port and sherry that a wholly fictitious taste has been formed, which is utterly unlike those wines as drunk in Spain and Portugal. Thus conventional ideas are fostered concerning these wines such as no grapes can really produce. "Sherry," says Mr. FORD, in his *Gatherings from Spain*, "is a foreign wine which is drunk by foreigners; nor do the generality of Spaniards like its strong flavor, and still less its high price. * * More of it is swallowed at Gibraltar at the messes than in either Madrid, Toledo or Salamanca. * * The men employed in the sherry vaults, and who have therefore that drink at their command, seldom touch it, but invariably when their work is done, go to the neighboring shop to refresh themselves with a glass of innocent Manzinilla." If our reader wishes to know how port is made, he has only to read the last report of Mr. LYTTON, the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lisbon.

But to return to M. LEBEUF and the ingenious method he gives as universally practiced in France to make good wine out of bad, and young wine old and mellow. It is easy to conceive, says this ingenuous gentleman, the importance of giving age to wine, and all the attempts that have been made to advance it as rapidly as possible.

There are three systems of making wine old. First, being old by age—that is to say, naturally. Secondly, ageing it by a stove or hot-house. Thirdly, ageing it chemically.

M. LEBEUF considerately admits "natural age is always preferable" in wine, but as an artist he insists that "the others have great merit." With a touch of patriotic virtue, which sits well upon him, he adds, "We never advise ageing wine, either artificially or chemically, when it is good. He must be an enemy of one's country and of good wine to give such advice." This virtuous outburst is scarcely called for; we should never suspect even men of M. LEBEUF'S stamp guilty of the folly of electro-gilding sovereigns. He repudiates the plan of maturing wines artificially by placing them in hotbeds of horse's and sheep's dung, as these means are not so good as the hot stove. Giving wines age chemically is a much more elaborate affair. Mr. FORD tells us that young sherry is placed upon a bed of gypsum in Spain, which, at a stroke, destroys all its tartrates and makes it appear mellow and round, but which in reality destroys its vitality. Time will precipitate these crystals without destroying them before they have done their work in maturing the wine. Sherry so treated is flat and unprofitable, like beer a little "pricked" that has been "corrected" by the addition of carbonate of soda, and so reduced to a frothy insipidity. According to LEBEUF'S recipe to make new wine old, "in order to make two hundred and thirty quarts you must take one quart of vieillesseur, one quart of pomard, (if for Burgundy,) thirty drachms of English powder; dilute these chemical substances in two quarts of water, pour it into the cask and shake it violently, the next day do it again once or twice; three days afterward clarify it again with the English powder, give a little air for eight days, draw it off after being clarified into a good cask, and add the bouquet, either the pomard or the Medoc juice."

If such be the process poor French wines have to go through before they can be made palatable, we should like to know if this is the "good, sound claret" at twelve shillings a dozen we find advertised in grocers' and tavern-keepers' windows. The *Lancet* last week gives a scientific analysis of Bordeaux wines, but there is no mention made of the "poudre Anglaise," which plays such a part in "beautifying" the poor wines grown across the Channel. If our contemporary, by this analysis, hopes to give its readers any clue to the real value of the wine they drink, we fancy he will be mistaken. As well may he attempt to describe a beautiful face by giving the dimensions of the nose, the mouth, and the diameter of the eyes, as to give the delicate flavor and other valuable qualities of wine by a confusing column of figures referring to their specific gravity, volatile acids, absolute alcohol, &c.—an array of ingredients, in short, ten thousand times more "headachy" to contemplate than *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*. MOULDER, a great analyst, has already come to the conclusion that "all that can be said of good wine is that it is good;" and, as far as we can see, the only value of the *Lancet* Analytic Commission will be to afford certain wine merchants the means of making extracts from its highly flattering reports, which the palate of the educated public most certainly cannot indorse.

There seems little reason to doubt that the so-called light wines of France are no more to be depended upon as pure than the heavier and more alcoholized wines of the Peninsula made expressly for the British market. The sun in Bordeaux and Burgundy is but rarely sufficiently powerful to thoroughly ripen the grapes; hence the necessity for the addition of alcohol to give the wine strength.

But it may be asked, why is the same addition of spirit made to the sweet wine most produced by the tropical heat of Spain and Portugal? The answer is, that the English demand from Spain and Portugal qualities in the grape that it can never furnish. We must not only have a sweet wine, but a strong one—two qualities that are entirely antagonistic to each other in pure wine. But, as Mr. CRAWFORD says: "a fine port may be considered as a work of art as well as a production of nature;" and this is the way the wine-artists set to work. In order to preserve the sweetness in the wine, it is dosed with some fifteen to twenty per cent. of alcohol; this addition prevents further fermentation taking place, and a lucious, hot compound is the result—a wine which the merchant tells us is suited to the fastidious tastes of the civilized Briton, but which no other nation in Europe will touch! Thus, whether the wind blows hot or cold, the modern Rachels of the vineyard are compelled by us to "improve" the complexion of Bacchus by the addition of spirituous essences, and other cunningly contrived additions of art, until every natural feature of the generous god is lost in the process.

THE SOLDIERS OF OLD ROME.—The Roman soldier was trained to march twenty miles a day, under a burden of eighty pounds; yea, to swim rivers, to climb mountains, to penetrate forests, and to encounter every kind of danger. He was taught that his destiny was to die in battle. He expected death. He was ready to die. Death was his duty, and his glory. He enlisted in the armies with little hope of revisiting his home. He crossed seas and deserts and forests with the idea of spending his life in the service of his country. His pay was only a denarius daily, equal to about 16 cents of our money. Marriage was discouraged or forbidden. He belonged to the State, and the State was exacting and hard. He was reduced to abject obedience, yet he held in his hand the destinies of the Empire. And however insignificant was the legionary as a man, he gained importance from the great body with which he was identified. He was the servant and the master of the State. He had an intense *esprit de corps*. He was bound up in the glory of his legion. Both religion and honor bound him to his standards. The golden eagle which glittered in his front was the object of his fondest devotion. Nor was it possible to escape the penalty of cowardice or treachery, or disobedience. He could be chastised with blows by his centurion; his General could doom him to death. Never was the severity of military discipline relaxed. Military exercises were incessant, in Winter as in Summer. In the midst of peace the Roman troops were familiarized with the practice of war.

It was the spirit which animated the Roman legions and the discipline to which they were inured which gave them their irresistible strength. When we remember that they had not our fire-arms, we are surprised at their efficiency, especially in taking strongly fortified cities. Jerusalem was defended by a triple wall and the most elaborate fortifications, and twenty-four thousand soldiers, beside the aid received from the citizens; and yet it fell in little more than four months before an army of eighty thousand under TITUS. How great the science to reduce a place of such great strength in so short a time, without the aid of other artillery than the ancient catapult and battering-ram! Whether the military science of the Romans was superior or inferior to our own, no one can question that it was carried to utmost perfection before the invention of gunpowder. We are only superior in the application of this great invention, especially in artillery. There can be no doubt that a Roman army was superior to a feudal army in the brightest days of chivalry. The world has produced no Generals superior to CÆSAR, POMPEY, SULLA and MARIUS. No armies ever won greater victories over superior numbers than the Roman, and no armies of their size ever retained in submission so great an empire, and for so long a time. At no period in the history of the empire were the armies so large as those sustained by France in time of peace. Two hundred thousand legionaries, and as many more auxiliaries, controlled diverse nations and powerful monarchies. The single province of Syria once boasted of a military force equal in the number of soldiers to that wielded by TIBERIUS. Twenty-five legions made the conquest of the world, and retained that conquest for five hundred years. The self-sustained energy of CÆSAR in Gaul puts to the blush the efforts of all modern Generals, except Frederic II., Marlborough, Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Sherman and a few other great geniuses which a warlike age developed; nor is there a better text-book on the art of war than that furnished by CÆSAR himself in his *Commentaries*. And the great victories of the Romans over barbarians, over Gauls, over Carthaginians, over Syrians, were not the result of a short-lived enthusiasm, like those of ATTILA and TAMERLANE, but extended over a thousand years. The Romans were essentially military in their tastes and habits. Luxurious Senators and nobles showed the greatest courage and skill in the most difficult campaigns. ANTONY, CÆSAR, POMPEY and LUCULLUS were at home enervated and luxurious, but at the head of the legions were capable of any privation and fatigue. The Roman legion was a most perfect organization, a great mechanical force, and could sustain furious attacks after vigor, patriotism, and public spirit had fled. For three hundred years a vast Empire was sustained by mechanism alone.—*The Old Roman World, by John Lord.*

A WORN-OUT EXHIBITION.—A Paris letter says there is now something dismal about the Great Exhibition building and its surrounding garden, at least those who remember it accompanied by sunshine, bustle and gay toilettes. No matter what section of the world's fair you enter, business seems to have nearly ceased, and the principal showmen are away. Many of the stalls are left to the guardianship of persons who are simply there to see that goods are not taken away. As for Commissioners, they are no longer to be found, and in most instances no one is left to give information or contract for sales. Everyone seems to be tired of the Exhibition. There is an air of I-want-to-get-away in the faces of people on duty, and one fancies that the objects exposed want to pack themselves up and be off. Go into the piano-forte and musical instrument departments, and observe how languid and indifferent is the playing of the artists employed to execute difficult music, in order to show the tone and power of the said instrument. There are no gentlemen now to take down the giant brass horns, and get up on ladders and give them a puff. The musical instruments cases are shut up and deserted. The organs go off into melody occasionally, but they seem to play sulkily. No people [illegible] harp; nothing but gaping country people in all directions. The Turks and Tunisians sleep on their sold carpets and divans; Spain is depopulated; the guardians of the Italian Court are dead beat and can not answer questions. Officials are now like the players in a drama which they have played 200 nights—they are overcome, and some of them look melancholy. The central garden is very thinly populated, the principal company being the dumb crowd of unoccupied chairs. There is something sad in the appearance of so many empty yellow iron seats; they, too, look as if they wanted to get away and make themselves useful again. Perhaps the most melancholy people of all are the foreign guardians of royal or Government property. Their business has been to look and watch only for months, and not to speak. The expression of the countenance of these official exhibition victims is painfully vacant, as if the monotony of their occupation had exhausted the mind. They appear as if they would never smile again.

THE GIPSEY'S BALLAD.

From the Spanish.

"Listen, listen, valiant soldier,
 Since thou bear'st a soldier's mien,
Tell me, hast thou seen my husband
 In the wars where thou hast been?"

"That I cannot know, Señora,
 Cannot know, Señora mine,
Till thou givest me a token
 Of this absent spouse of thine."

"Kind and courteous is my husband,
 As becomes his gentle breed,
And his grey colt flies as fleetly
 Even as an English steed:—

And the royal arms emblazoned
 Doth his saddle-bow display,
And his sword is girded round him
 By the linen of Morlaix:"—

Ah! this man of whom thou speakest
 Now a month or more is dead,
And by will he has commanded
 That with me thou art to wed:"—

"God of Heaven! and good Saint Agnes!
 Oh! forbid the shameful crime,
That a woman of my lineage
 E'er should wed a second time.

Of my daughters one I'll marry,
 One a cloister'd nun shall pray,
And the third I shall keep with me
 To attend me every day:—

I shall have no other partner,
 Neither friend, nor child, nor spouse,
She shall be my only solace
 In her buried father's house:"

"Let not grief, my fair Señora,
 Let not sorrow cloud thy brow,
Look upon my face and tell me
 Lady dost thou know me now?"

"Thou art Mambru, Oh! my husband!
 Thou my bosom's best adored—
Thou"....but then the lady fainted
 In the clasped arms of her lord—

Fainted at the sudden solace
 That replaced her heart's sharp sting;—
When her strength she had recovered,
 Hand in hand they sought the King.

Hand in hand they sought the monarch,
 Circled by his gallant suite,
Who into his arms received them
 Ere they threw them at his feet.

This is Mambru's story, gentles,
 One of Mambru's myriad lays,
Which a gipsy maiden singeth
 In the square of Aranjuez.

AN ARTIST IN ROME.

From the Sixpenny Magazine.

In the Piazza Tartarughi (or Tortoise-place—so called from the superb fountain with the four youths holding tortoises) has been erected, during the morning, a tent or booth, one mass of floral decoration—flowers in festoons, and huge basketfuls within and without; in front is a small table or counter, covered with an immaculately clean damask cloth; placed in the middle are two bowls, one of flour and the other of batter; just outside the booth is a gigantic caldron of boiling oil. So far the cooking materials are well enough. Then as for the cook—a damsel rather brown, perhaps, but with such eyes!—and, dear me, how she can use them, too! Rather fierce is the expression of her mouth and chin, perhaps—so you had better take care not to offend her. She is a native of the Trastevere, and, being descended from the old Roman stock, without any taint of Gothic blood in her veins, is to be treated in every respect with the attention due to her origin. Her head is costumed in a long, white, falling drapery, edged with point-lace that a Countess might envy; her large sleeves are also of point-lace, but they are now tucked up, displaying arms that, for form and whiteness, put the painters and sculptors in desperation.

The hands and arms of Italian women excel all others, while their feet and ankles are singularly ill-formed and clumsy. Inserted in the front of her velvet bodice—in the place of what, I believe, English milliners call a busk—is a sharp, curved knife, with the end of the handle just peeping out at her waist in the form of a silver brooch. This knife can be and is used occasionally; so we had best be careful. At one end of the booth are baskets, in which are the various kinds of fish just fresh from the market. The fish are exceedingly small, averaging in size between whitebait and sardines, and of strange kinds, the only one known in this country being the red mullet. The lady's occupation consists in taking the fish that the visitor has selected, wiping it, dipping it into the dish of batter, then into the dry flour, and finally into the caldron of boiling oil. At its first entrance into the oil, the fish sinks to the bottom; but, in a few moments, its reappearance at the surface announces that the cooking process is completed. The lady from the Trastevere then takes it out with pincers, deposits it in the midst of a plate of lemon, which she has previously chopped into pieces the size and shape of dice, and presents it for your refection with the air and bearing of a Juno.

While the above was proceeding, I had pulled out my sketch-book for the purpose of making a slight reminiscence of the imperious beauty—a proceeding that was met at once by a firm and decided protest, and the information that ladies of the Trastevere never, for any consideration, *pose* to the artists. I have, however, been able to make one or two studies from her that have escaped her notice. On a fine day in an Italian Midsummer, something potable is a desirable adjunct to dinner. In the interior of the booth, behind the lady, may be seen a long, movable tube, communicating directly with the cool, plashing water of the fountain outside; on some shelves are piles of lemons and some heaps of white sugar. Lemonade is infinitely to be preferred to such Italian wines as you can buy on the streets, so you invest in it pretty deeply. Proud as the lady is, she does not disdain a settlement; if you wish to stand well with her, and to get a gracious bow from her another time, you will not ask her how much you shall pay her. If you do you are likely to get a cross, disdainful answer. You had best put a silver coin of some size into her hand, and let her give you the change; she considers it due to her position to be allowed to take what she pleases, and it will not be much; something like—four glasses of lemonade, two pence; six mullets, confectioned in oil, threepence; total, fivepence—but take care how you offer the lady the odd penny. You may easily arouse her wrath, while, on the contrary, you may be fortunate enough to contract with her an everlasting friendship; it is sometimes an even chance which it will be.

After settling for the dinner, I showed her one of the portraits in my sketch-book. She looked at it for a moment, then tore it out and put it in her bosom, close under the knife, looking at me for a moment as if she suspected I meant to rescue it. I told her, however, that she was quite welcome to keep it; but this did not comport with her ideas—she must pay for it. I might have the paul I had paid for the dinner back again. That, however, would not do. She was quite welcome to it as a reminiscence of the "*pittore Inglese*," and I should keep the other for myself, as a remembrance of the "Donna of the Trastevere." She considered a moment, and then informed me that the Trasteverians were not beggars; and taking a small bottle of Rosoglio from a private recess, she proceeded to mix it with lemon and syrup, and make a glass of Roman punch, apply it to her lips, drinking about a quarter, and with no small grandeur hand the glass to me. I must drink the rest, or I am her mortal foe. I drank, and we are friends forever—that is, a lady's "forever" [illegible], by so doing, entered into a compact of mutual protection. I do not say that I have acquired any right to aspire to the honor of the lady's hand, that would be going too far for a Trastevere damsel—but, at all events, come what may, that knife will never be raised against me; and should I be in a difficulty with any of her neighbors or relatives, I may count on her protection, and, if necessary, that knife will be wielded, and effectually, too, in my defence. She keeps her portrait, and considers she has overpaid me a thousand per cent. by this act. I duly appreciate the honor, and after writing her name—GIACINTA SOLARI—beneath the other sketch in my note-book, I respectfully lift my hat, and take my leave.

AN AGE OF SENSATIONS.—The remark made by Mr. DAVENPORT, on one of his benefit nights in Chicago, to a dispiriting array of empty benches, that hereafter he should drop the legitimate drama and make his appearance before crowded audiences with a banjo, although out of place, nevertheless contained a certain amount of truth in its sarcasm. We undoubtedly live in an age of intelligence and progress. Our lecturers, our clergymen, our politicians, omit no opportunity to inform us of that fact, and point many glowing periods with the "glittering generality." The announcement has come to us in so many different shapes, and from such excellent authorities, that undoubtedly many of us have begun to believe it and to flatter ourselves that the sun has never shone upon a people so tremendously advanced morally and intellectually as ourselves.

Of the progress of the age there can be little doubt. Of the direction of that progress there can be much. It is exceedingly questionable whether we are making any progress on the popular road toward a higher standard than that of the last generation. On the other hand, it is not at all questionable, if this be an age of intelligence, that the majority of the people do not give the best tokens of that intelligence. The market, whether for codfish or for religion, is always adapted to the tastes of its customers, and its goods are always marks of the character of the buyers. Judging, therefore, from the appearance of the market, we must come to the conclusion that the quality of the popular taste is bad, and that the popular progress is one of those revolutions that ought to go backward.

The legitimate has been pushed from its stool, and we are passing through a period of sensations which cannot be excused on the ground that the progress of our age has carried us so far beyond past ages that our tastes and morals are removed from danger of corruption. The rule has never held true. The iron virtue of CROMWELL did not save the succeeding age from almost universal harlotry. GEORGE III., though stupid and plain, did not shield his subjects from the vices and frippery of the "first gentleman of Europe." The simple manners and inflexible honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not save us from the political baseness and personal immoralities of ANDREW JOHNSON. The progress of the age is not steady. We are drifting into sensations in religion, in morals, in literature and art; and the more sensational the religionist, the moralist, the author or the artist, the sooner he becomes a lion, and the more greenbacks he puts in his pocket.

Everywhere the popular demand is driving the genuine and legitimate from the market and supplying its place with the spurious and illegitimate. Mr. TUPPER, with his cheap commonplaces, has forced HOMER and MILTON into the dust of library back shelves. SYLVANUS COBB'S stories and BEADLE'S Dime Novels have more circulation in one day than SCOTT and COOPER in a year. The cheap sensations of Miss BRADDON, and her familiar, Babington White, meet with a circulation that would have astonished WASHINGTON IRVING. Put a spice of adultery and gambling into a book; let it deal with the *demi-monde* in a patronizing way, and its success is pretty well assured. Mme. AUBRAY keeps her establishment, has her mornings at home, attends the opera, and steps very trippingly over the pavement, and DUMAS canonizes her at once and accepts her reality in ADAH MENKEN, and the people applaud. There is not a publisher in the country to-day who will go outside of his "ring" to touch a legitimate book, by a new author, unless the writer advances the expenses of publication. Let it be understood that the book is a sensation, and publishers will outbid each other to obtain the lucky manuscripts. We are ready to admit that Gen. GRANT is the right man in the right place, and equally as ready to insist that Gen. GRANT, as a novel writer, would be in the wrong place. If Gen. GRANT should write a novel, it would, in all probability, be the poorest one ever written, and yet there is not a publication-house in the country that would be able to supply the demand for it. His fame as a soldier would be eclipsed by his fame as an author, just as Mr. BEECHER'S poor novel has pushed into obscurity his excellent sermons. The stage is no better in this respect than literature. The woman with large calves and little brains, the man with much physical and little intellectual labor, the dramas with thin virtue and model art, are the attractions, while the legitimate drama is played to empty benches. SHAKESPEARE holds the mirror up to nature, but nature does not care to see herself. The cheap dramatists of to-day succeed by holding the alluring sensual side of nature up to the view of the people.

The last prize-fighter who has bruised and battered his opponent, the last woman who has exhibited herself to a gaping crowd, the last preacher who has turned a theological somersault, the last author who has produced a sensation, the last man who displays the most leg-muscle for money, the last precocious infant who delivers a temperance lecture, or plays a piano solo, when she should have been under the discipline of the nursery, the last calf with three heads, the last female in breeches, and the last champion in extracting a certain number of corns in a given space of time—these are the celebrities of the day, of whom we make our heroes, and to whom we pay our greenbacks, while real merit, which is always modest, takes the back seats and must bide its time until the people have had a surfeit of the fooleries now in vogue. It is a consolation to know that such a time will come, although we are wading through a very sickly slough to reach it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—Even men of the world do not know who Sir ROBERT NAPIER is—the leader of the Abyssinian expedition. He is only a K. C. B., son of Major C. F. NAPIER, of the Royal Artillery. He has been almost all his life in foreign service, and married a Barbadoes lady. From DEBRETT'S *Knightage* we find that he was born in 1810; educated at Addiscombe; at 17 he got a commission in the Bengal Engineers; and in 1814 became Captain, and in that capacity served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845–6. At Moodkee he was the chief engineer, and his horse was shot dead on the field; again at Ferozeshah he was severely wounded, and his horse killed. At Sobraon, in 1846, he was Brigade-Major of Engineers, and also on the subsequent advance on Lahore, for which he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of Brevet-Major. In the same year he was appointed chief engineer to conduct the siege of the hill fort of Kangra, and received the special thanks of the Government for his service in the transport of the siege train to that place. Then, in the year 1849, he was chief engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he got severely wounded. He was commanding engineer of the right wing of the Army of the Punjaub at the battle of Goojerat, and in Sir WALTER GILBERT'S pursuit of the Sikh army, for which service he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. As Chief Civil Engineer of the Punjaub, he organized and initiated an extensive series of public works, which were honorably acknowledged by the late Lord DALHOUSIE. In 1852 he commanded a column which defeated the Hussunzie, on the Black Mountain, in Hazara. In the latter part of 1852 and in 1853 he was present with the expedition against the Boree Afreedees, and received the special thanks of the Government. In 1857 he was chief of Sir JAMES OUTRAM'S staff, and was present at the several actions leading to the first relief of Lucknow, in which year he received the Commandership of the Bath. In 1858 he commanded the troops in the rescue of the siege-train, which had been surrounded and cut off near Lucknow. He afterward commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior, defeated TANTIA TOPEE, and captured twenty-five guns. While in command of the Gwalior Division, he bombarded and reduced the fort of Pourie, and after five days' close pursuit he surprised and defeated, with a squadron of the Fourteenth Dragoons, FEROZE SHAH'S force at Ranode. In 1860 he commanded the Second Division of the China Expeditionary Army in the action of Sinko. He was present at Tanko, and with his division and the whole of the artillery, in conjunction with the French Division of Gen. COLLINEAU, he directed the operations which ended in the storming of North Taku Fort and the occupation of Pekin. Twice Sir ROBERT NAPIER received the thanks of Parliament, and he was a member of the Supreme Council of India from 1861 to 1865. Who can say, after all this, that he is not "the right man in the right place?"—*Court Journal.*

ON THE SEASONS.

A Speculator's Song, from Punch.

I love the Spring! It brings to mind
 Those young souls, green and fair,
In which whate'er we plant, we find
 Takes root, and fruit doth bear.
When loosed from Winter's checks and chills,
 The small birds strain their throats;
Square their accounts with mutual bills,
 And fling about their notes.

I love the Summer, which the Earth,
 Like a prospectus glows,
With flowery hues, defying dearth,
 And scent per scent bestows;
I love the Summer, with its sun,
 That warms us to make hay;
Banks, upon which 'tis safe to run,
 Fields, dividends that pay.

I love not Autumn, when the trees
 Resume cash-payments all,
Their golden treasures, on the breeze,
 In Earth's lap letting fall.
Till gold, a drug, in discontent,
 Heaped in bank-cellars lies,
And discount's down at two per cent.,
 And don't seem like to rise!

I love not Winter, when both skin
 And speculation's cold;
When short-date bills come quicker in,
 And frost of stocks takes hold.
When nature, markets to perplex,
 A bankrupt seems to stand,
And only gives post-dated cheques
 To answer our demand.

READERS.—Modern readers are of two kinds. They belong either to the class of general reader, or else to what may be called the special reader. What the first is everybody knows. It is for him that two new magazines are issued every other month, that padding is written, and printed and published, that bad novels swarm forth as great crowds of locusts, and darken the air and destroy all true literary fruit, that history and philosophy and art are all reduced to pleasant and portable forms, like some patent *sarcoctum carnis*. Books to these men are as mere mile-posts to a swift and hurried traveler. They chronicle the quantity which he has read—read, that is, after the wont and manner of the general reader. He has skimmed over so many, and rushed past so many more. The name of each book calls up its own peculiarly hazy idea, reminds him that it gave him a notion about the French Revolution, or OLIVER CROMWELL, or the freedom of the will. What the notion was has escaped his recollection, but he has a perfect memory for the subject and the title and the author. These creatures, however, let us not reason about; look and pass on. The reader of the second stamp deserves our respect. His objects are admirable, and his means just and reasonable. Everybody who professes to have anything of the student about him will certainly imitate them, though he may well add other qualities and habits of his own. The characteristic of people of this stamp is that they seek books and value them solely for what ideas and information they can impart. A book they have read is to them a shell without a kernel, an orange that has been squeezed. They like books as mines of notions and facts, to be well quarried and worked, and after that it does not matter what happens to them. They never get to surround a book with all sorts of pleasant associations and mild traditions, as they might do with a place in which they had lived for a long time, or even with a dog who had established a domestic position. Their heart, to use a familiar phrase, never warms to a book. The best book in the world, after they have sucked out of it all that they can get, remains nothing but printed paper between boards, just as there are plenty of people to whom a cathedral is only stone and mortar, and music only the regulated tinkling of piano wires. There are those who would walk down the finest nave in Christendom without an emotion, and there are those who would find themselves in the noblest library of Europe without a stir of the pulse. And so it is at this day, perhaps, with most of us, in one case as much as in the other; certainly in the latter. We are so heated with practical eagerness to get at the substance of things, that all the earth has lost its grace, and been transfigured into a workshop or a quarry.—*Saturday Review.*

FACES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—After the battle of Inkerman, the faces of many of the dead still wore a smile, while others had a threatening expression. Some lay stretched on their backs as if friendly hands had prepared them for burial. Some were still resting on one knee, their hands grasping their muskets. In some instances the cartridge remained between the teeth, or the musket was held in one hand and the other was uplifted as though to ward off a blow or appealing to Heaven. The faces of all were pale, as though cut in marble. As the wind swept across the battle-field it waved the hair and gave the bodies such an appearance of life that a spectator could hardly help thinking they were about to rise to continue the fight. Another surgeon, describing the appearance of the corpses on the field of Magenta, says that they furnish indubitable proof that man may cease to exist without suffering the least pain. Those struck on the head generally lay with their faces on the ground, their limbs retaining the position they were in at the instant they were struck, and most of these still held their rifles: showing that when a ball entered the brain it causes such a sudden contraction of the muscles that there is no time for the hand to loose its hold of the weapon before death. Another peculiarity observed in the case of those who were wounded in the brain, was the suddenness with which they died even when suspected to be out of danger. During the battle of Solferino, a rifleman was wounded in the head by a ball which passed through the skull and buried itself in the brain. His wound was dressed, and he was stretched on straw, with his head resting on his knapsack, like his wounded comrades. He retained the full use of his faculties, and chatted about his wound almost with indifference, as he filled his pipe and lay smoking it. Nevertheless, before he had finished it, death came upon him, and he was found lying in the same attitude, with his pipe still between his teeth. He had never uttered a cry, or given any sign that he was suffering pain. In cases where the ball had entered the heart, nearly the same appearances were presented as in the cases of those who had been struck in the brain; death was what we term instantaneous, but it was not quite so swift as in the former case; there was generally time for a movement in the act of dying. There was a Zouave who had been struck full in the breast; he was lying on his rifle, the bayonet was fixed and pointing in such a way as showed that he was in the act of charging when struck. His head was uplifted, and his countenance still bore a threatening appearance, as if he had merely tumbled and fallen, and were in the act of rising again. Close by him lay an Austrian foot-soldier, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, who had died in the act of prayer. Another foot-soldier had fallen dead as he was in the act of fighting, his fists were closed; one arm was in the act of warding off a blow, and the other was drawn back in the act of striking. On another battle-field several French soldiers lay in a line, with their bayonets pointing in the direction of the foe they were advancing against, when a storm of grape mowed them down.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

A VISIT TO LABOULAYE.—By invitation of a warm friend of America, and author of a work of large circulation, called *Paris in America*, a friend who during the late war stood up for our country on all occasions in Europe—I refer to M. EDOUARD RENE LEFEBRE LABOULAYE—I proceeded to his residence at Glatigny, near Versailles, where a warm welcome awaited me. Like nearly all private grounds, a high stone fence surrounded the property, about two acres in extent, a comfortable storehouse and a hothouse for grapes. In the centre of the grounds is a small pond filled with water, the result of drainage from all parts of the property. Several ducks found a good home for themselves on its borders. The garden was filled with fruit trees of various kinds, several forest trees and grapevines, with an abundance of strawberries, gooseberries and other small fruits. A great variety of flowers and vegetables filled up this agreeable spot. The air was fresh and full of sweetness, the property being on high ground and overlooking Versailles and vicinity.

An old chateau close by was a part of the estate at one time, and, strange to say, was one of the homes of Madame MAINTENON. In the gallery of paintings at Versailles I had just seen two paintings of her. She must have been very beautiful in her prime; certainly she possessed great power over her admirers.

Knowing M. LABOULAYE'S great love of our country, I took with me from our cottage a collection of books and pamphlets—about twenty-five in number—on subjects to his liking, and presented them to him. He told me his work, *Paris in America*, had been translated into four or five languages, and was now being translated into American, and would appear next year. Among his collection of photographs, he showed me one of his American translator, Miss MARY L. BOOTH; another of a Russian officer who is making the Russian translation. Several friends came in, and a sumptuous dinner was enjoyed by all. I have met with no family gathering in Europe so home-like as this. A favorite grand-daughter, six years old, happy as a lark, was of the party. The hour of parting came, and I felt as though the day had been well spent, and that I was richer by far than in the morning, by reason of the new friendship formed. The author reminded me strongly in form and appearance of WASHINGTON IRVING. I should judge him to be about 50 actually, but in appearance much younger—one of those genial, happy men whom age does not seem to make much impression upon. Here, in his quiet, happy home, he may live to a great age. All his surroundings are calculated to prolong life and smooth his passage to the grave. He is one of the finest conversationalists I ever met with; has traveled far and wide, and can relate his sight-seeing in an entertaining manner. I hope he may yet be induced to visit America; he would meet with a hearty reception. He has promised me a visit at our cottage, and wants particularly to see our school-house.

CÆSAR IN GAUL.—The conquests of CÆSAR in Western Europe are unique in the history of war, and furnish no parallel. Other conquests may have been equally brilliant and more imposing, but none were ever more difficult and arduous, requiring greater perseverance, energy, promptness and fertility of resources. The splendid successes of LUCULLUS and POMPEY in Asia resembled those of ALEXANDER. We see military discipline and bravery triumphing over the force of multitudes, and a few thousand men routing vast armies of enervated or undisciplined mercenaries. Such were the conquests of the English in India. They make a great impression, but the fortunes of an empire are decided by a single battle. It was not so with the conflicts of CÆSAR in Gaul. He had to fight with successive waves of barbarians, inured to danger, adventurous and hardy, holding life in little estimation, willing to die in battle, intrepid in soul, and bent on ultimate victory. He had to fight in hostile territories, unacquainted with the face of the country, at a great distance from the base of his supplies, exposed to perpetual perils, and surrounded with unknown difficulties. And these were appreciated by his warlike countrymen, who gave him the credit he deserved. The ten years he spent in Gaul were the years of his truest glory, and the most momentous in their consequences on the future civilization of the world, since it was not worn-out monarchies he added to the empire, but a new territory, inhabited by brave and simple races, who were to learn the arts and laws and literature of Rome, and supply the government with powerful aid in the decline of its strength. It was the conquered barbarians who, henceforth, were to furnish Rome with soldiers, and even scholars and statesmen and Generals. Among them the old civilization was to take root, among them new States were to arise on which the Romans could impress their own remarkable characteristics. It was the western provinces of the empire that alone were vital with energy and strength, and which were destined to perpetuate the spirit of Roman institutions. The eastern provinces never lost the impress of the Greek mind and manners. They remained Greek even when subdued by the Imperial legions. Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, were filled with Grecian cities, and Asiatic customs were modified by Grecian civilization. The West was purely Roman, and the Latin language, laws and arts were continued in a modified form, through the whole period of the Middle Ages. Even Christianity had a different influence in the West from what it had in the East. In other words, the West was completely Latinized, while the East remained Grecian. Though the East was governed by Roman pro-consuls, they could not change the Græco-Asiatic character of its institutions and manners; but the barbarians were willing to learn new lessons from their Roman masters.—*The Old Roman World, by John Lord.*

MR. EMERSON'S POEMS.—Mr. EMERSON fails as a poet. This book is very interesting reading considered as Mr. EMERSON'S philosophy chaunted with an emphasis that gives it a vitality it would not otherwise have, but the full depth and warmth of life, the "lyrical cry," as Mr. ARNOLD calls it, is never here. It is at best intellectual conviction spread downwards till it touches the *surface* of feeling,—generally not so much as that,—intellectual conviction joined with a certain insight into beauty, and nothing more. What appears to us to persuade Mr. EMERSON that he is a poet, is a certain fanatical belief in Nature which is more than even his pantheistical philosophy can fully justify. He has a true eye for external Nature, and a fanatical feeling about the wisdom and virtue she gives. But fanaticism of conviction is not by any means always,—nor often,—poetical. On the contrary, it may be safely laid down that only those emotions, however powerful, are poetical which, instead of pressing directly outward, tend to press inward on the other elements of our life, to saturate the whole character with their influence, and to borrow from these other elements of life all the harmony and analogy they are able to lend. Thus the same eager belief in nature which, in Mr. EMERSON, remains little but an intellectual fanaticism, has in other poets—WORDSWORTH, for example—sunk into the whole character, and borrowed life from the whole range of his character, till it has been transmuted into poetry. Where WORDSWORTH tells us of the daffodils:

"For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
That is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils."

—you feel at once not only that the love of nature is blended with his whole being—so it is, we have no doubt, with Mr. EMERSON'S—but that the expression of that love enlists and harmonizes every faculty of his nature, so that the joy of freedom, and the delight of luminous thought, and the rapture of solitude, all flow at once into that glory of the eye and freshness of the senses, with which he is possessed as the breeze that blows upon his own cheek tosses the yellow daffodils and the lake's tiny waves. This is what we always want to feel in lyrical poetry, not only that it expresses keen and strong feeling, but feeling that enlists the whole character in its tones, feeling that has kindled the whole nature, and spread a light through it such as sunset spreads over the most leaden clouds and the coldest rocks. Now, this is what we never really feel with Mr. EMERSON, and even when we are half doubtfully beginning to feel it, the illusion vanishes in a moment. The chief part of his nature stands outside his verse, watching, lynx-eyed, the failure of his philosophy to account fully for the strength of his own belief. You are never for a moment able to forget the keen transcendentalist toiling away at the impossible task of getting his philosophy to explain fully his delight in external nature—his preference of Nature to man—for in his philosophy Nature's highest life is in man, and yet man only half interests him. The critic, standing outside his own feeling, lurks behind every line, peeps out in almost every phrase.—*London Spectator.*

THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPENSATION.—In nature there are no real defects—all is perfect; but in describing what compensation means, we are obliged to adopt the language of daily life, and say that it is the supply of one part when another is defective. The crane, for example, has no web feet, and therefore cannot swim. But to remedy this deficiency, it is provided with long legs for wading, and a long bill for groping in the marshes and shallows. Thus, dark passages in the economy of the intellectual world find their parallel in the mute creation. When one advantage is given, another is withheld. How could the elephant, with his short neck, have fed on the leaves, fruit and branches of trees, how could he have drunk from brooks and wells if he had been left without a proboscis? This long cartilaginous pipe, with its ringlets and fibres, is to him a precious compensation; he contracts and lengthens it at will; he turns it in every direction, and with its fleshy extremity can pick up even a straw from the ground. If animals could converse together, what delightful talk they might have over their several compensations! If the turkeys and geese were twitted with their want of teeth, they might reply: "Our gizzard is more to us than any teeth, and grinds down our grain and grasses like a mill." The sheep, the deer and the oxen might say to the horse and ass: "We do not envy you your foreteeth in the upper jaw, although you are so fond of them. You never ruminate, and know nothing of our pleasure in chewing the cud." If the sloth were upbraided for his tardy movements, he might offer this excuse: "If I crawled faster, I should die of repletion. My appetite is keen; my food coarse and hard. It digests while I travel at leisure from tree to tree." The spider would own that he lives on flies, and yet has no wings to pursue them; but he would not feel humiliated by this confession. "My web," he would add, "is a first-rate contrivance. The flies catch themselves, and I eat them. I can do without wings."

MODERN FRENCH FASHIONS.—The following criticism on French ladies is from one of our own countrymen:

"I consider the ladies of France the handsomest women in the world. Their complexions are usually fair, and they have the finest eyes and hair imaginable. The more pleasure is expressed in the countenance, the more beautiful it appears. Their shape is perfect symmetry, and they walk with a grace peculiar to themselves. Their feet and ankles are models for statuaries. Their dress is neat and elegant, and they have a taste for colors which is not to be found in any other country. Their hats are universally small, and worn on one side of the head, and are generally placed with a degree of coquetry that is irresistible. Their hair is dressed in the most tasteful manner, and ornamented with flowers, or jewels, according to the time of day. Their feet are small, and their shoes are of the neatest description. Their dresses are worn short, and display a handsome ankle. Their gloves are of the finest kid, and fit to perfection. Their fans are universally used, and are handled with the most graceful ease. Their parasols are of the richest silk, and are carried with the most fashionable air. Their pocket handkerchiefs are of the finest cambric, and are always perfumed. Their jewelry is costly, and worn with the most exquisite taste. Their watches are small, and are worn in the bosom of the dress. Their pockets are small, and are worn in front of the dress. Their gloves are worn tight to the hand, and are generally of a light color. Their boots are of the finest kid, and fit to perfection. Their garters are of the richest silk, and are worn above the knee. Their petticoats are of the finest cambric, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their chemises are of the finest cambric, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their stockings are of the finest silk, and are worn very short. Their corsets are of the richest satin, and are worn very tight. Their night-dresses are of the finest cambric, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their night-caps are of the finest cambric, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their dressing-gowns are of the richest silk, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their slippers are of the richest satin, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their fans are of the richest silk, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their parasols are of the richest silk, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their gloves are of the finest kid, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their boots are of the finest kid, and are trimmed with the richest lace. Their garters are of the richest silk, and are trimmed with the richest lace

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Rising Star* yesterday, we are in receipt of our South and Central America correspondence. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 10th, and from Callao and Lima to the 23d of October. A report has been current for some days in Valparaiso that the South American Allies and Spain have entered into a truce, by the terms of which they are bound to give one year's notice previous to resuming hostilities. The papers, however, think there is no other foundation for the rumor than that a proposition to that effect may have been submitted to the parties concerned. Letters from Peru set forth that the revolution in the Province of Arequipa in the south, continues to gain ground. Outbreaks, some of a grave character, have also occurred in Chala Puna and Cuzco, and even some portions of the north begin to show symptoms of disaffection to President PRADO's government. Peruvian intelligence gives some additional details of the late conflict between Congress and the Executive of Ecuador, but is only confirmatory of the facts transmitted by last steamer. The news from the Central American Republics is of little moment.

The loss by the burning of the machine-shops of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad at Bloomington, Ill., on Monday, is estimated at between $100,000 and $110,000. There was insurance on the buildings and material to the amount of $121,000. An effort is being made by the citizens of Springfield to secure the location of the machine-shops at that point. The advantages urged are the inexhaustible coal mines just opened, the abundant supply of water brought to the city from the Sangamon River, and the immense bodies of timber in the immediate vicinity. A large donation will be offered by the citizens should the Company take the matter into consideration.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, the full Bench decided to sustain the order of Judge FISHER suspending Mr. BRADLEY as a practitioner at the Bar. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER made an argument in behalf of Mr. BRADLEY, after which the decision was rendered by Chief-Justice CARTTER, who said that although the duty of suspending a member of the Bar was a painful one, it was necessary to sustain the dignity of the Court and punish Mr. BRADLEY for his contempt. It will be remembered that the original difficulty between Judge FISHER and Mr. BRADLEY occurred at the Surratt trial.

Full returns have been received from but few counties in Kansas, but all of these show heavy Democratic gains. She has, however, probably given a small Republican majority. No estimate can yet be made of the party division in the Legislature. The vote against the Constitutional Amendment is even greater than was anticipated from the first returns.

Additional returns from Wisconsin show that the Republican majority is more likely to exceed than fall below 5,000, though over-sanguine Democrats are still betting it will not exceed 3,000. The Republicans lose four Senators, including one to fill a vacancy, and will have eighteen to the Democrats' fifteen. The Republicans will have fifty-five or sixty of the one hundred members of the Assembly.

In Minnesota the majority for the State ticket will probably not fall below 5,000 votes. The negro suffrage amendment was probably carried by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The amendment equalizing the tax on National Banks is probably defeated, and the railroad bond proposition has an overwhelming minority.

A memorial of the people of North Montana will be presented to Congress, asking for $150,000 for opening a wagon road from Cabinet Landing, on the Columbia River, to Pends Oreille River, for the want of which the entire northern portion of the Territory is practically cut off from communication with the Columbia and the coast.

An ex-rebel soldier of a South Carolina regiment was arrested at Knoxville yesterday, while offering for sale $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry marked with the names of "Hampton" and "Preston." The prisoner claims to have found the articles during the war buried with other jewelry.

The steamships *Hammonia* and *Deutschland*, the former from Hamburg, Oct. 26, and the latter from Bremen Oct. 26, and Southampton Oct. 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by these vessels are two later than those received by the *Java*.

Col. AUSTIN, of Mississippi, made a speech in the Hall of Representatives at Nashville, on the 1st inst., advocating as the only means of restoring peace to the country, the enfranchisement of all whites and the re-enslavement of the blacks.

A circular has been issued addressed to the friends of the Virginia Military Institution, requesting the donation of books that its library may be restored as soon as possible.

The Utes have been invited by KIT CARSON to go to New-Mexico to fight the Cheyennes, and they are going.

LOCAL.

The members of the American Jockey Club held an extra day's racing yesterday at Jerome Park, the attendance being exclusively confined to members and their families. The first race was a sweepstakes for horses regularly backed during the preceding six months, and ridden by members of the Club, three-quarters of a mile. There were six horses started, and the race was won by J. F. PURDY's ch. h. *Rocks*, ridden by C. LIVINGSTON, beating *Freeland*, (second), *Ada*, *Lily Fairfax* and *Cricket*. Time, 1:26½. The match between Mr. JEROME's *Reducing* and Mr. CONSTABLE's *Roquette* (formerly called *Number Three*) for $4,000, one mile, weight for age, was won by *Roquette* by a short head in 1:48¼. A post match, gentlemen riders, catch weights, between Mr. JEROME's ch. f. *Enchantress* and Mr. PURDY's *Rocks*, was won cleverly by the latter in 2:23¾.

Yesterday the counsel engaged in the proceedings relative to the investigation of the *Dean Richmond* disaster, submitted their briefs of the testimony to the official Inspectors; also made arguments expressive of their views of the case. It is understood the Inspectors will render a decision in the matter next week.

The Tammany Hall Democrats last evening, in Convention, nominated Mayor HOFFMAN for re-election to the position he now holds. The nominee made a speech, in which he made attacks upon the various Commissions of the City, and denounced them as encroachments upon the rights of the citizens.

Last evening the Union Republicans held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, and passed a resolution favoring the call of nominating Conventions, having in view the election of City officers to be voted for next month.

There were forty-four cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Ten of these were charges of illegal voting. In one only a conviction was obtained, the attempting voter being sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

A burglar, discovered in the act of stealing dresses from a chemical factory in William-burgh, was shot by the officer on watch for him. He was wounded in the shoulder and wrist, arrested and taken to prison. He is said to have entered the place ten times previously, and to have stolen over $1,000 worth in all.

The number of deaths in the City, during the week ending Nov. 9, was 387, being the same as during the preceding week.

The Northern Elections and the Southern Conventions.

We have now had comments in abundance on the November elections from all parts of the North—from Democrats and Republicans of all shapes, shades, stripes and sizes. And yet the key-comment of the political future is still wanting. What say the Southern Conventions to the Northern sentiment expressed at the polls?

This is the question of the hour. The thunders of Tuesday's battle have wondrously cleared the air. They have scattered the thick-coming fancies and social whims of extremists, and we shall not again see, very soon at least, philanthropic dreams usurp the place of political principles. We had almost said they have discounted the great contest of 1868, since Gen. GRANT is as good as nominated, and accordingly as good as elected. The single practical issue left before the country is the action of the State Conventions at the South.

The Republican Party is responsible for these Conventions, since but for it they would never have existed. The Conventions themselves are fixed, irrevocable facts—the great facts of our political epoch. On the quality of their action depends the welfare of the South, or perhaps of the nation, certainly for a twelvemonth. We hold, therefore, that they are the true friends of the country who seek, with whatever influence they have, to direct the action of these Conventions to moderate, far-reaching and statesmanlike ends. It is idle, on the one hand, to attempt to induce bodies of men more or less largely composed of uneducated negroes, to legislate away the rights in virtue of which they are present there as members. The Democratic organs which aim to persuade these Conventions that the North will never consent to let a freedman, qualified in other respects, exercise the right of suffrage at the South, not only represent what is not the fact, but what is obviously absurd from a legal and constitutional point of view. On the other hand, the leading representative men of the Republican Party, the true sponsors of the Conventions, should frankly warn their members, if necessary, that the day of agrarianism, of confiscation, of revengeful legislation, is gone by. Let these Conventions interpret the recent elections, if they like, as tokens of such a change of sentiment—if the sentiment ever existed. We, too, as well as the members of the Convention, have a stake in the welfare of the South.

Congress, we incline to think, could not do a more wise and effective piece of work than to indicate promptly its wishes in this respect. The truth is that the shortest path to reconstruction now lies through these bodies, and we honestly believe that if, warned by the lessons of experience, they will act with moderation and discretion, the people of the States, white and black, will accept the Constitutions they frame by a larger majority than that which elected the delegates. In other words, if the Press and the political leaders to whom these Conventions—composed in great measure of men untried in statecraft—naturally look as their allies and guides, will furnish honest and moderate council, the Conventions will build Constitutions not for to-day, but for all time.

Take, for example, Georgia. Our correspondent "Ubique" asserts that while everybody will use all the means in his power to reject an "extreme Radical" Constitution, yet if, on the contrary, the Constitution offered shall prove to be even so much as "one under which a white man can live," then there will be a general "disposition to make the best of a bad bargain." Those people at the North, therefore, are the genuine friends of the country who do not attempt to smooth over the late elections as "not so bad as they might be," or by a senseless talk about "Bull Run" hold out hopes of a reaction toward Radicalism. The country is now rather in an equipoise, a state of stable equilibrium, where it is not disposed, like VALLANDIGHAM, to retrace the steps of the past, nor, like PHILLIPS, to plunge headlong into abysses of destruction in the future. If the Conventions interpret national sentiment aright, they and Congress and the majority of people will meet on common ground in a method of reconstruction which seems to have been not so much the fruit of desire as of destiny.

After Reconstruction.

The reconstruction of Southern State Governments and the restoration of Southern representatives to their seats in Congress may now be regarded as fixed facts. Though most of the work remains to be done, it is already complete in theory, and it has advanced so far that no reasonable doubt can be entertained regarding the practicability of the Congressional plan. Southern representatives of some kind will take their seats at the next session of Congress, and some, if not all, of the States that went into the rebellion will cast their votes in the next Presidential election. The late Democratic victories have closed the door against further experiments in reconstruction, and they have done this when the Republican Party is in possession, and we may now fairly ask, what comes after reconstruction?

From the vast amount of time and attention recently devoted to Presidential candidates, it might be supposed that the first and main business of political parties, and of Congress at its coming session, is to make the next President. After reconstruction, there should come, it is true, a Republican President. A Republican Party triumph at the ballot-box over the whole country is the natural result of Republican Party triumphs before and during the war. This is a truth which Congress may be expected to recognise in its legislation. It is, however, a truth of secondary importance under existing circumstances. It is, in some degree, a personal and a party question. But the current of events has carried us beyond old party principles, nearly beyond reconstruction, and beyond all mere sectional questions. Instead of legislation for individuals, or for parties, or for classes or sections, or for South or North, *we demand now legislation for the nation.*

After reconstruction, what are the measures that the whole country most need? The latest reply to this question is that given by the Union Party in Louisiana. They demand universal suffrage, universal amnesty and no confiscation; and universal education. The suffrage question, since the late elections, has been at least temporarily eclipsed. For the future advantage of the Republican Party, the negro has been covered up and laid away under Democratic majorities amounting to nearly one hundred thousand in Ohio and New-York. It does not seem to be for the interest of the Republican Party to raise this sleeping issue immediately. So far as this party and the South are concerned, we may ignore the negro for a time, pass by both universal and impartial suffrage with only a hasty notice, and drive on to the next stage—universal amnesty and no confiscation. No very great difficulty, however, need be felt in dealing with this question. Probably the Southern State Conventions will relieve Congress and the country from any lengthened discussion regarding the mode and the time of admitting late rebels to the ballot-box. Their exclusion is a temporary evil—one of the smaller clouds that follow the storm and hasten to disappear.

Universal education is one of the first and the most pressing questions that naturally follow reconstruction. It is a permanent subject for consideration. Probably the greatest want of the country, at the present moment, is education. The weight of ignorance is a heavier burden upon us than the weight of taxation. Unfortunately, we have been compelled by events to reverse the natural order of things, so far as the South is concerned, and to give universal suffrage while we are still hoping for universal education. This disarrangement is a new and irresistible reason for attaching extraordinary importance to the latter. It is certainly entitled to a very large portion of the time and attention of Congress. For every hour spent in repairing defects in reconstruction or in completing it, a day should be devoted to questions relating to public education. It is important, however, that it should be dealt with in no sectional or narrow spirit. It is the first point to be considered under the head of national aid to national improvements. Has Congress done anything, or should it do anything, and what should it do, to promote education, agriculture, mining and manufactures? What has the Agricultural Department done to revive Southern industry? What has Congress done to develop the resources of the South, or of the East or West, or any portion of the country? Now seems a suitable time for considering questions like these. As they are questions upon which parties are not likely to divide permanently or so widely, at least for the present, as to threaten the ascendancy of the Republican Party, they are entitled to the greater attention on that account during the ensuing session of Congress.

Should the tariff be treated as a party question at the next session of Congress? That is a question which deserves serious consideration. To us one duty seems plain, and it is a duty which one-idea, free-trade advocates need to be reminded of at present. It is the duty of dealing with our revenue system as a unit, and of consulting the interests of the whole people of the United States exclusively in making changes. Perhaps it would be wise policy at present to give protectionists the lead. The existence of the National debt gives that faction an advantage which may be admitted without permanent loss to those who believe in freedom of trade. The only amendments in our tax laws which we need be anxious about for the next half year are those which would peril the existence of the Republican Party. After reconstruction, we wish the decks cleared and swept, every piece of canvas in its place, every sailor at his post and trained to his duty; in short, we would like to see a harmonious and experienced crew in Congress for some time before going again into any great political battle. Education and Economy would be very good watchwords for the country for the coming year.

The Presidential Handicap.

The entries for the great Autumn Race of 1868 are fast filling up, but the question is less who will enter than who will run. It is generally believed the winner will come from the Republican stables. Of the Democratic favorites, McCLELLAN has an ugly defeat on the same course scored up against him, though his backers claim it was due to his not being driven under the McClellan saddle. PENDLETON, first Democratic favorite, is handicapped heavily with repudiation, SEYMOUR with riot, and VALLANDIGHAM with a peace record. VALLANDIGHAM will not run, being safe to be distanced. There is a fine mare that would have been sure of a good place but for being out of condition this year, having been beaten in the last Gubernatorial sweepstakes on the New-York turf—we mean, of course, Mayor HOFFMAN. The new favorite, ADAMS, is a young racer of the best pedigree, but with hardly bottom enough for this grand race. Possibly some unknown available horses may be trotted out at the last moment—like FRANK PIERCE in '52—but the winner is pretty sure to come from the other stables.

Turning thither, we find first the "old Radical war-horse," WADE. "Mack," who grooms him for the race, tells us he is all right, "with head and tail erect," "snorting defiance," and not at all "drooping and despondent over the loss of the late race" in Ohio. BEN is obviously eager to run, but we have no confidence in him; he carries too much agrarian weight to win. He would do better for hurdle-racing, where he could make "long leaps ahead." BUTLER will sell in the pools even with PENDLETON, being handicapped at the same weight—repudiation. CHASE stands well in betting circles, and is said by his friends not to be tricky. But he has been entered for previous races on the same course and withdrawn before starting, as he may be again. Besides, being entered as a yearling eight years ago, he is of course "aged," and consequently heavily handicapped. Windy PHILLIPS bolts too much to be thought of even for entry. Some negro jockeys once dreamed of running the Douglass horse, (not a brother of the one beaten in 1860,) but the winner must be a horse of another color. The Banks colt seems to have been withdrawn for a future race, and the same with FREMONT. Some jockeying has been done for COLFAX, whose chances at one time loomed up much more than they do now.

SHERIDAN is a decided favorite in some quarters, and his time from Winchester to Cedar Creek was never beaten in that region. THOMAS, too, is staunch and sound, with plenty of bottom, but possibly of not enough speed for the race of 1868. Upon the whole, the favorite, U. S. GRANT, has a pretty sure thing of the Presidential handicap. He carries no weight of peace record, partisanship, repudiation, riot, or any of the other stuff which clogs his rivals or opponents, and some good competitors will be withdrawn to give him a chance. It is safe to conclude that GRANT will enter, will run, and will win.

For second place many of the entries are talked of. There is a Morgan horse with a very good show, and CURTIN, FENTON, GARRISON and others are discussed. This, however, is far more doubtful than who will be the winner of the Presidential handicap of 1868.

The Charter Election.

The Charter election for Mayor, eight Aldermen and many other City officers is to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 3. Already the several political organizations are making arrangements for the canvass and parading their candidates before the people. The energy of the professed politicians is amazing. They seem to be possessed of as much animal force as the Irish hod-carrier who was detected on a sweltering day in midsummer in dancing a jig on the sidewalk while waiting for his supply of bricks to carry to the top of a ladder. But this exuberant vitality is scarcely shared by the mass of citizens. The election opens too closely upon the heels of the last—the ballots cast in which have not yet been officially counted, and the turmoil and excitement of which have not yet subsided—for a general interest in the approaching contest to be thus early manifested.

This fact leads to a question as to the propriety of holding the Charter election, which involves interests of vital local importance, so soon after an election in which the discussion of broader questions has exercised the minds and absorbed the interest of the people. As the case stands, although no political significance can be attached to the success of the candidates for office of any political party in a purely municipal election, yet few persons can divest their minds of the idea that politics enter greatly into the canvass; and, having just been surfeited with the excitements and hot stress of a political campaign, they are little disposed to give that attention to a canvass, the aim of which should be to secure, regardless of political affiliation, the best men for the positions to whom the various important interests of the City are to be intrusted.

We are persuaded that the mass of our citizens would bestow more attention upon the merits of the Charter election if it were held at some other season than just after a general election. There is no good reason why it should not take place in the Spring, when ample time could be afforded for a thorough canvass of the merits of the respective candidates for municipal honors and emoluments. The three weeks which intervene between the State and Charter elections are altogether too short to admit of this, and one of the results of the imperfect canvass is the number of ignorant and dishonest public officers who disgrace and rob the City.

When the Legislature, a few years since, enacted that the State and municipal elections should be held separately, the main reason given was that party politics would thereby be pretty thoroughly expurged from the latter, with which they could have no possible concern. The intention of the law was sound, but its object was defeated by this mistake of fixing the days so close together.

More Boiler Explosions.

One more boiler explosion—this time twenty persons killed, a great number wounded, and a mill blown to pieces, in the City of Pittsburgh. It had got to be about time for another terrific explosion, though, of course, where it was to occur no one could say. We had been several weeks without any really murderous boiler bursting, though slight accidents had often occurred in the interim, we could not reasonably hope to go much longer without a first-class catastrophe.

Seriously speaking, shall we learn nothing from the fearful prevalence of these accidents this present Autumn? Within a few weeks, in our own neighborhood, we have had explosions involving the killing or maiming of hundreds of people, in Forty-eighth street, in Springfield, in Newark, at the Erie Dock, and now in Pittsburgh, not to speak of the explosions at Pier No. 45, at Red Hook Point, and in many other places where loss of life was avoided simply by the fortunate absence of people from the spot. At this rate, boilers are a sort of torpedoes, charged with destructive energy. We should have the boiler laws revised, a heavy penalty imposed on the employment of improper firemen and engineers, and a heavier one still on those who make, or order made, boilers unfit for use—especially in factories or amid crowded populations.

There never has been a boiler explosion yet which was not due either to ignorance, stupidity, or carelessness. Usually the fault is in the boiler itself, which has been suffered to deteriorate enough for rupture. False economy employs boilers with an inadequate thickness of iron or else with deficient means of circulation, so that the steam does not have room enough to escape on being formed on the heating-surface. Engineers, too, are employed at wages not greater than a pavior's, and of course knowing no more than a pavior about their business. We heard of one the other day who was in the habit of piling his wood on his safety-valve.

A Belligerent Theologian.

Since the contests concerning the breaking of eggs between the Lilliputians and the Blefuscudians—by some historians called, as SWIFT tells us, the wars of the Big-endians and the Little-endians—probably few disputes have been waged with so much vigor, by some of the combatants at least, as those of the Old School and New School Presbyterians. The Philadelphia Presbyterian Convention, reported in the TIMES of Saturday, (under the head of "Religious,") seems to have been devoted to ending those time-worn animosities, and to have aimed at the commendable object of Christian union.

But Dr. R. J. BREKINRIDGE, the famous old theological warrior and veteran champion of the Old School, was, it appears, hardly disposed to give it up so. A motion being made for peace and union, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE hoped the brother who made it would withdraw it, "otherwise he would feel obliged to make some remarks that may not be pleasant to this meeting. Will he withdraw it?" Very naturally, he would not, especially as that course would stifle what was going to be a very lively if "unpleasant" speech. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE accordingly did go on, and was both as lively and quite as unpleasant as his opponents could desire. He said he loved the Old School brethren—but "the others" he didn't know anything about, "except there isn't one single man among them who has any reputation whatever for theological learning." This charge aroused indignation and hisses, which, spurring on Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, he became so very unpleasant as to be called to order by a member. Him the old athlete turned fiercely upon, saying, "I am responsible to God Almighty and to man for it; and if any man don't like what I say, he knows where I live!" To the Chairman, who tried to throw oil on the waters, Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE remarked, "If you go on this way, the curse of God will rest on you!"

We fear that the reverend orator and theologian forgot the nature of his audience. Did he think he was in Congress? We should judge so by his frequent reference to the Deity in an impressatory way, and by his humorous allusion to being "responsible for what he said." The Doctor evidently means to show that he belongs, while on earth, to the "church militant," in every sense of the word.

Benefaction During Life-Time.

The example of Mr. PEABODY in endowing during his life-time so many institutions of charity and learning for other generations carries many suggestions to our own wealthy citizens who have properties greater than could be advantageously used by their heirs, or who propose making large bequests to public objects after their death. No bequest can be so carefully managed by the wisest executors as an endowment during life-time by the giver himself. And certainly, to a generous man, there can be no higher pleasure than to see benefactions scattered and useful institutions planted by his own wealth, under his supervision and care, and bringing back to him a rich reward in gratitude and respect. Our wealthiest citizens wait too often till they die to shower their means on the needy, the ignorant and untortunate.

A plan is now put forward by one of our largest private institutions of charity which ought to change this habit of our wealthy and benevolent men—a plan so reasonable, useful and full of benefaction to generations to come of the poor and unfortunate that it only needs to be stated to command approval and hearty sympathy.

The "Children's Aid Society" have long been known to our readers in their quiet but very expansive and efficient labors of charity among the most pitiable class of a great city—the outcast and orphan street-children.

The branch of their work which has, perhaps, most interested the public has been their lodging-house for the newsboys. Here, as we are informed by a recent circular, have been sheltered, instructed and partly fed during the last thirteen years some 50,000 homeless lads. Large numbers have been placed in homes far away from city temptations, and are growing up honest and industrious men. We can well imagine how large a proportion here would have become petty thieves and vagabonds. During this last year alone *over eight thousand* houseless and friendless lads were received and aided by this noble charity.

The Trustees of this Society—so long and favorably known as among our most prominent and benevolent citizens—now propose to make this beneficent institution permanent, and to give it greater scope and usefulness by purchasing a building. As, in all probability, homeless lads will be a permanent class in New-York while its population goes on increasing, so, they are resolved, there shall always be a temporary home, a school, a chapel and a refuge for them, to aid the unfortunate and reclaim the vicious, and give the wandering, friendless child a chance for better fortunes. They accordingly ask the public for money to establish a *home for the homeless boy*. The fund, which it is hoped will be raised, must be at least $50,000. Surely no more humane, rational object for the employment of wealth in a benevolent direction could be thought of. There is none to which the self-denial of those in moderate circumstances should so gladly direct itself as to thus building a house which shall give a roof and a bed for generations to come to orphan and homeless abandoned street boys, and whose influence shall put them on a better career.

The treasurer for this useful fund is J. E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Encouraging Signs.

We are glad to see a little wholesome awakening in Virginia. A number of young men have published an appeal to their contemporaries throughout the State calling upon them to organize, register and vote when the Constitution of the coming Convention is submitted to the people. And although we do not admire the spirit in which the appeal is made, the frantic alarmist tone with which it speaks of the issue as one deciding "not only our own destiny, but the fate of our mothers and sisters," and involving "the safety and sanctity of those tender ones who are dearer to us than ourselves," we heartily welcome the signs of returning sense in their entering the political field at all. We cannot of course sympathize very deeply with the call which asks, "Shall the land, the heroic deeds and the hallowed names of WASHINGTON and HENRY, of JEFFERSON *and Lee*, be disgraced by our supineness and apathy?" But we rejoice to see that they also reason by the practical mode of counting the votes and calculating the probabilities of political success. That is acting like men, instead of sulking like petulant schoolboys, and if action follows the word, there will be some hope of Virginia yet; for which ever way the elections turn, the breath of political life will have begun its work again.

Music and Books in the Dull Season.

The *Weekly Review* mentions that at the present time, when almost every branch of business and mechanical industry has been protracted and is languishing in a transitory state, and the complaints of lack of customary trade are loud and general, the manufacture of musical instruments is as brisk as ever, while the business of our celebrated New-York manufacturers of first-class pianos is flourishing to a remarkable degree.

In proof of its statement, the *Review* refers to the Internal Revenue returns, and shows that during the past months of September and October a single piano-making house of this City manufactured and sold no less than 619 pianos, the net sales of which realized $224,658, on which the Government tax paid amounted to $11,233.

We are gratified to learn these things, and all the more so as several other branches of business which appeal to the taste and intellect, such as the book-publishing and book-selling business, have been in a more than usually languishing condition of late. Certain new books from popular authors have sold largely, as such books are sure to do at any time, whatever may be the state of the country, or its position as regards material prosperity. But, as a rule, and it has applied of late, the book business is one of the first and heaviest to suffer in dull times. People begin to reduce their expenditures for literature sooner than any other expenditures. They look upon books as luxuries rather than necessities, and as luxuries which can be dispensed with sooner than those of the household, the wardrobe or the table. Now that the holidays are approaching, there will be a season of activity in certain classes of books—books light in character and costly in binding and finish; but a few weeks will put an end to this, and the business will return to the more regular sales.

We suppose the continued and remarkable activity in musical publications and musical instrument manufacturing is due to the extraordinary manner in which the study and practice of music is spreading among our people at this time. The large number of professional singers and players who have come among us of late years from Europe, and who have traveled professionally over all the principal cities of the country, have given very great impetus to the pursuit of the musical art in America. A performer like LEOPOLD DE MEYER will not only delight thousands in the concert-room, but will make thousands begin their efforts to play for themselves, and will induce hundreds to purchase instruments upon which to cultivate their genius. Hardly a village now but has its musical society, and in many villages hardly a house but has its piano or other musical instrument. The influence of the growth of this taste in elevating and purifying the national character cannot be estimated, but will be felt in future ages.

Ferry Mismanagement.

There are a good many abuses connected with the management of our ferries which demand correction, but one in particular requires a speedy remedy—we mean the manner in which persons are received on board and discharged from the ferry-boats. As matters are managed at present it is almost as much as a person's life is worth to attempt to get on or off a boat at certain hours of the day. From 4 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd of persons crossing to and returning from Brooklyn is immense, and no sooner does a boat leave a slip with its crowd of human beings than an equal number is permitted to crowd upon the bridge to await the departure of the next one. Consequently, when the returning boat arrives, there is a meeting of two crowds, the one eager to get off the boat and the other determined to get on, and the jostling, rushing, jamming and crushing which ensues often results in serious injury to individuals. Such crowds are no respecters of persons, and women and children are more recklessly shoved aside or trodden upon than those who are stronger and better able to fight their way. But a few weeks since we saw three boys pushed into the dock by one of these crushing crowds, and that their lives were saved was due to humane passengers and not to the ferry company. These crowds afford unusual facilities to pickpockets, and many are the pocket-books and watches which they accumulate in the crush and jam. Professional thieves, men and women, make a regular business of riding back and forth during the busy hours of the day, contributing materially to the confusion in order to ply their trade successfully. What is true of the Brooklyn ferries is equally true of the Jersey ferries.

That such a state of things exists is a disgrace to the City, and that the thousands who cross our rivers regularly twice a day submit to such treatment year in and year out, is something wonderful. A few dollars expended by the ferry companies would remedy the evil; but of course these few dollars will not be expended until the last moment. A simple gate to keep the departing and returning crowds separate would effectually put an end to all the crush and confusion; and those persons arriving could land without difficulty, while those desiring to cross the river could immediately and in an orderly manner take their places on the boat. Nothing would be lost in the running time of the boats, for an orderly crowd moves much more expeditiously than a disorderly one, and the comfort and safety of the passengers would be secured. There are other causes of complaint in regard to the management of our ferries, but none which call more loudly for redress than the one alluded to. Particularly so as cold weather approaches, when, as the boats make fewer trips, the crowds will be larger. We trust some measures will be taken at once to correct this evil, and to secure for us safe and speedy means of transit to Brooklyn and Jersey.

The City Prison.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have recently secured from the Supervisors a large appropriation, for the purpose of obtaining a suitable building in which they may prosecute their own labors with proper comfort and convenience. We respectfully suggest to the Commission that they may avoid the charge of selfishness by applying a few hundred dollars of this amount to the fitting up of a proper place in the City Prison, where prisoners about to be tried may be temporarily confined until their cases are called in Court. The pen in one corner of the Special Sessions Court-room, which is now used for this purpose, is simply an abomination. It is far too small to accommodate one-half of the miserable prisoners who are thrust into it, like so many sheep, at every session of the Court. Besides this disadvantage, there is connected with it a still greater one, from the fact that the witness-stand is within ear-shot of the prisoners' pen, and all the prurient details of evidence, which in this Court are especially filthy, are listened to by the youthful offenders who form no small proportion of the culprits whose cases are here tried. The evil is flagrant and admits of no palliation, particularly as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who are responsible for its long existence, have only to remedy it by assigning a large vacant room, directly beneath that in which the Court meets, for the purpose of temporarily confining the prisoners. The expense of the change would be inconsiderable, and the advantage palpable. In publicly calling the attention of the Commissioners to this subject, we are only doing what we are assured has been repeatedly done before in an official manner by the Justices of the Special Sessions. There are other improvements which ought to be at once made by the Commission in the internal arrangements of the City Prison, looking to the proper treatment of the unfortunate and the criminal who come within its walls. If report be true, the abuses which are permitted, and the evils to which prisoners are subjected, are entirely unwarranted even in such an inconvenient and notoriously badly adapted prison as the Tombs is known to be.

A Wrong Redressed.

It may be remembered that in the month of October, 1866, some sensation was created by a report that Mr. C. C. FLINT, Chief Accountant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, had committed forgeries to a large amount, and had fled the country. This report was accompanied by other stories concerning Mr. FLINT which caused great pain and mortification to his family and the large circle of his friends, but which were soon ascertained to be wholly false. We now learn that at the last term of the Corporation Court of the City of Norfolk, Judge THOMAS C. TUPER presiding, the indictments for forgery that had been found against Mr. FLINT were quashed, and he was discharged from arrest. The Norfolk papers publish the decision of the Judge in full, from which it appears that the offence alleged did not come within the definition of forgery, and was not an indictable offence.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The market-place of the City of Bristol, England, was recently the scene of a co-operative movement which might well be imitated here. The most eligible market stalls were thrown open, some fifty or sixty workmen, representing as many firms, made their appearance and commenced buying meat in the carcase, to be cut up and retailed at "prime cost" to their fellow-workmen. Some of the butchers were outrageously abusive, and a good deal of ill-natured "chaff" went about, but the purchases were made, and the workmen attained their object, for during the day meat went down in price in Bristol. Why shouldn't such a movement succeed in New-York as well as in the English city?

The English newspapers, which usually contain much that is interesting in the matter of Court news, come to us with a statement under that head which, we are sure, will cause some degree of satisfaction to a majority of the Queen's subjects. "There is reason to believe (say these authorities) that Her Majesty has resolved to emerge from the comparative seclusion in which she has lived for so long a period, and that the next season will be one of the most brilliant on record during her long and beneficent reign."

These are the days of great tunnels. In our own country we have the Sierra tunnel, which the dashing Californians put through so brilliantly; and in Massachusetts the Hoosac, though an industrial legacy from former times, is really in fine progress, as during the month of September one hundred and eleven feet further were excavated at the eastern end. But the most stupendous enterprise has lately been accomplished at the silver mines in the German Hartz Mountains. The mines were over 3,000 feet deep, and the scarcity of fuel prevented the use of steam for pumping, which was done by water wheels, aided by tunnel drains. But the great depth reached in 1859 precluded further progress in that manner, and, with the courageous patience of the German race, a tunnel was commenced for deep draining, which is but now finished. It is twenty-two miles long; two million cubic yards of solid rock were excavated; 10,000 pounds of powder used, and the linear extent of blasting-holes drilled is 180 miles. Naturally, on the successful completion of this colossal work, the 30,000 miners whose livelihood is now assured for twenty years, celebrated the event with grand rejoicings. The mines can now be worked until 1887 without steam, and they have been operated since the year 926 in continuous, profitable production. We rapid workers of rich mines have much yet to learn.

The scholarly and theological world is severely exercised just now over an English translation just published of the late Baron BUNSEN's elaborate investigation of the true position of Egypt in Universal History. A devout professor of Evangelical Christianity, BUNSEN joined his own great learning and industry to the long list of Egyptologers, from CHAMPOLLION to LEPSIUS, and has evolved out of the vague memorials of that ancient land a most curious and interesting system of chronology, by which he interprets the numbers of the Biblical record as symbols, not chronicles. He thinks that man was upon the earth about 20,000 years B. C.; that the language of Egypt was in process of formation about 14,000 years B. C.; that 12,000 years B. C. was the commencement of symbolical hieroglyphics, and so on. Noah's flood he places about 10,000 years B. C. His whole system is founded on the principle that if this mighty empire is found to have existed 4,000 years B. C. with a peculiar language, written characters, national art and science, and if it be shown that its language was not original there, but a deposit from an older Asiatic formation, it will require at least 20,000 years to explain the beginnings of the development of man, through the laws of growth in language. The system is elaborated in five volumes, and is, while fanciful and largely imaginative, a magnificent monument of learning which is now attracting great attention throughout the English-speaking world.

The notion that VICTOR EMMANUEL is afraid of dying an excommunicated man, and is, therefore, anxious to make concessions to the Pope, is hardly worthy of belief. He opposed the Garibaldian movement because he was afraid of NAPOLEON's interference in Italy, which might result in the dismemberment of the new Kingdom. There is a report that NAPOLEON said to a member of his Court that if VICTOR EMMANUEL did not prevent the movement on Rome, he would take Italy by the two ends and break it in two. Probably it was some intimation like this that induced his Italian Majesty to send his troops against GARIBALDI.

Some of the smaller German sovereignties, which BISMARCK has Prussianized since the war with Austria, are making themselves ridiculous by a sulky defiance of the authorities of the absorbing Kingdom. The sovereign of the little Principality of Lippe Detmold, for instance, yields a practical submission to "Prussian bayonets," but wont treat them with common politeness. It appears, says the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, that when, in accordance with the treaty, the Prussian battalion that is henceforth to take care of his country had arrived before the gates of the capital an officer was sent to the palace to ask His Highness whether the troops might have the honor of marching before him. But his serenity sent word in reply that he was going a-hunting, and could not see his guests that day. The soldiers, much disappointed in being deprived of the honor, marched in notwithstanding, and made themselves at home in their new barracks, since the inhabitants were afraid to offer them any hospitality.

The "Fall of the Mexican Empire"—a series of papers by M. DE KERATRY, published in the *Revue Contemporaine*—give the conductors of the French journals that opposed the expedition an opportunity to criticise the Government with great severity. The *Journal de Paris* says the details are sickening to read, and that the ferocious greed with which the French Treasury wrung from MAXIMILIAN his last piastre surpasses anything one could imagine. M. DE KERATRY's narrative is meant for a defence of Marshal BAZAINE, the French Government not having thought it worth while to answer the aspersions cast on that officer's character, and military discipline preventing him from replying himself. However, M. KERATRY cannot help acknowledging the humanity with which the Juarist commanders treated their prisoners. He quotes several letters to show this, but he neglects to explain how the Marshal he defends came to issue his circular of October, 1865, in which BAZAINE orders that no more quarter shall be granted, in consequence of the atrocities perpetrated by the Mexican Generals.

Gen. TROCHU, in a recent work on "The French Army in 1867," ridicules the idea that old soldiers have any particular value, except as a leaven to the rest of the force. He considers a young, well-drilled man, of three or four years' service, the best possible material for war; but when this man grows much older he becomes more careful of himself, and endeavors by various dodges to escape from the troublesome or dangerous work of a campaign. NAPOLEON's army of 1805 and 1806, he avers, composed of ardent youth, steadied by a ballast of veterans, (who, having served in the armies of the Republic, had profited by the example of danger endured through the untrained eagerness of enthusiastic undisciplined hordes,) was the best that great Captain ever led. The General is "very severe on the schooling of the French soldier, and declares it to be a "sham." This is not the commonly received opinion of French military training.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$333,363 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, Nov. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co.	$13,819 41	Order	$25,000 00
Duncan Sherman & Co	68,078 68	Lanman & Kemp	1,300 00
Eugene Kelly & Co	93,300 00	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.	150 00
Dabney Morgan & Co	70,007 91	Dominguez & Co.	2,586 00
Moritz Meyer	6,357 66	Chas. Rhode	1,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	44,192 0.	Ribon & Munoz	911 85
		Total	$333,363 29

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the United States of Colombia, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and the Central Republics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 1, 1867.

We have had two steamer arrivals since my last from Santa Martha, but get nothing from Bogota. In local matters there is scarcely anything of interest to note. Señor J. R. CASSANOVA, who shot Mr. STERNBERG, has made his unmolested appearance in the streets, looking "as good as new," notwithstanding the great hullabaloo the Government made about its desire to hang him. The parties concerned are appealing to the public through the medium of badly printed fly-sheets, instead of leaving the matter to the Courts; each, of course, gives the other a shocking bad character. Private letters have been received in this city, from Lima, giving glowing accounts of the new discoveries of gold deposits on the east slope of the Cordilleras, in Peru. The Government has official reports which indicate that those deposits are as rich and extensive as those of either California or Australia. The health of Panama and Aspinwall is good. The little yellow fever that prevailed a few months since has entirely disappeared. The United States gunboat *Suwanee* arrived at Panama on the 26th, and the United States gunboat *Dakotah* left for Callao on the 30th. The *Shawmut* is at Aspinwall. Señor GARCIA, Peruvian Minister to Washington, goes to New-York to-day on the *Rising Star*. The regular French steamer *Lafayette*, between St. Nazaire and Aspinwall, reached the latter port on the 27th ultimo, and will leave for France this evening, with her South American and California passengers.

CHILI.

Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 10th, and from Callao and Lima to the 22d of October. A report had been current for some days in Valparaiso that the South American Allies and Spain have entered into a truce, by the terms of which they are bound to give one year's notice previous to resuming hostilities. The papers, however, think there is no other foundation for the rumor than that a proposition to that effect may have been submitted to the parties concerned. Business still continues very dull, but it was confidently expected to revive by the 1st of November, when buyers from the coast are expected. Copper continued to have an upward tendency, several large orders having been received from England. The small amount of rain that had fallen this season has caused a serious drought in some parts of the country, so that fears were entertained for the grain crop. The poorness of the last harvest, the large exportation, and the further scarcity of provisions caused by the death of live stock from the frosts in the South, were causing immense suffering in that region. The *Meteora* states that "the province will soon be cleared of every horse and dog, as the poor have nothing else to eat," and appeals loudly for assistance. In the City of Concepcion, only a few miles from Talcahuano, the suffering is terrible. A correspondent writing from Talca says that since the month of August there has been absolutely no rain in that region, and that on the stations near the coast the animals are dying for want of water, their owners being afraid to send them to the better watered district of the Cordillera as hitherto, as they would fall into the hands of the predatory Indians who are at present located there, through the revolutionary disturbances of the Argentine Provinces. The business of making railroads is still progressing rapidly in Chili. A company has been formed in Buenos Ayres to construct a railroad from that city to Chili by the Planchon, "which is only waiting for some concessions of lands on the route to commence operations." Before the end of this year it is anticipated that the line of railway now in course of construction between Canto del Agua and Yerba Buena will have been completed, thus opening up the great mineral resources of the Cerro Blanco.

The American ship *Cambridge*, from San Francisco, with a cargo of flour, arrived at Valparaiso on Oct. 4, in a damaged state, and was consequently unsalable. This was the second cargo that had reached that port from California within a month, and others were expected. The number of vessels that have arrived in Valparaiso from Jan. 1 of the present year till Sept. 30 has been 1,084; the number for the same space of time for the three years preceding being: 1866, 548; 1865, 869; 1864, 754. On Aug. 25, the American ship *Assyria*, 1,789 tons, left Rio Janeiro for Callao, in ballast, followed on the 26th by the *Charlotte White*, 1,620 tons, for the same destination. It is requested that the captains of vessels leaving this port will hoist their numbers, in order to avoid errors in notifying their departure in the Exchange. The Captain of the American bark *President* has forwarded a protest to the Captain of the Port of Valparaiso, stating that he had been compelled to leave Caruaipe, in consequence of a storm, without his clearance.

BOLIVIA.

The only news from this turbulent Republic is that the President had presented a gold medal ornamented with brilliants to the President of Peru, valued at from eight thousand to nine thousand dollars. It is intended to compliment PRADO for his services against the Spanish fleet at Callao.

PERU.

The revolution in the Province of Arequipa, in the south, continues to gain ground. Outbreaks, some of a grave character, have also occurred in Chala Puna and Cuzco, and even some portions of the north begin to show symptoms of disaffection to President PRADO's government. In Trujillo Dr. AMPUERO had issued a pronunciamento, and had a conflict with the authorities, resulting in the death of the Prefect of the Department and four others. After installing new local authorities, the revolutionists sent to Col. BALTA—the same man who was a candidate for President against PRADO, and of subsequent revolutionary fame—requesting him to place himself at the head of the movement. It is feared that if he accepts the whole North will rise. The papers say of the revolution in Arequipa that:

"PRADO has wisely collected all his forces and is marching against Arequipa, where he certainly expects to encounter a very serious resistance. His army on the march is calculated at 4,800 men, and he carries with him the best train of pioneering, bridging and storming instruments and materials that ever were seen in Peru. Besides he has several vessels of war cruising along the coast, to be ready for the conveyance of troops from one place to another, and to prevent the landing of arms for the revolutionists, a whole shipload of which is said to have been dispatched from Chili.

PRADO arrived at Islay from Callao on the 16th of October, and began at once to put his army in motion. The vanguard under BUSTAMENTE, who had been sent down about a fortnight previously, was slowly advancing, and at last accounts had reached Omate.

Nothing further is known about the state of affairs in Arequipa, but that the revolutionists are making preparations for a determined resistance; in their efforts to make guns they had so far been unsuccessful; their first gun was spoilt in the casting, and the second burst at the first discharge.

The Provisional President, General LA PUERTA, whom PRADO left in charge of the Executive when he took the field, seems to have given great satisfaction so far. He has ordered the release of several persons imprisoned for political offences. The appointment made by him of Dr. J. C. BARRENECHEA, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been well received."

ECUADOR.

Some additional details of the late conflict between Congress and the Executive have been received by this mail, but are only confirmatory of the facts transmitted you by last steamer. The matter seems to have finally dropped when the President laid the blame on his Minister, BUSTAMENTE, and dismissed him from the Cabinet.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

We have late dates from the five Central American Republics, but no news of importance save from Costa Rica. Our news from the latter State is to the 26th ultimo. An effort had been made to get up a revolution against President CASTRO. It was headed by one of the Montealegres and by the Bishop of San José, who are dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government, in which the Church and the National Bank are concerned. Some of the parties principally concerned were arrested, and the Government [illegible] that this is a dead matter. Others predict that the malcontents are still active, and that they will succeed.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Talk About Republican Candidates for the Presidency.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867.

At present there are apparently but two candidates in the field for the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year.

There was a great deal of noise about Mr. WADE, but he never had much real strength. He was a good man to have about so long as the Republican Party was in the minority in Congress—his service of many years, when it needed pluck and honesty to face the Pro-Slavery power, was such that he must always be held in grateful memory. But as a leader of the majority he has been a failure—he can tear down, but he seems to develop no faculty for building up. Anybody who points to his election as presiding officer of the Senate as evidence that he is a strong man in a party sense makes a serious blunder—he was an old soldier in the fight, he wanted the honor of that place, the Republicans were quite willing to show their personal good-will for him, and so he was made Vice-President *pro tem.* I think no one will dispute me if I add that the impeachment men overreached themselves in urging his election. With a thorough Republican of different temper in that chair, more men would have found it expedient to favor the trial of Mr. JOHNSON. But whatever show Mr. WADE once had for the Presidency, everybody here, so far as I know, concedes that he can no longer be considered in the field.

Some Democratic papers talk as though Gen. BUTLER were out of the field, also. Was he ever in the field? Who believes that he could last Fall, or last Spring, or last Summer, or at any other time, have commanded thirty votes in a National Convention of the Republican Party?

Mr. COLFAX has declared for Gen. GRANT, and his friends will hardly urge his name any more in connection with the Presidency. The Speaker is a popular man—he is generally a wise man. (I put considerable emphasis on that qualifying word "generally," because the New-York *Tribune* with his Cooper Institute speech lies here on my table.) Mr. COLFAX may have dreams of a term in the White House, for the Presidency does sometimes find out our deserving public men; but he has some years yet before him ere the prime of life is passed, and I very much doubt if he ever allowed himself to think that the term of 1869-73 was among his possibilities.

Senator MORTON seemed to me a more formidable candidate than Mr. COLFAX, and that he should be presented by Indiana did not appear by any means improbable. Not much was said about him in the papers, but I believed that I saw a pretty strong undercurrent setting toward him. He is a man much given to having views of his own, and it is possible that the discussions of the coming session of Congress might have rendered him unavailable; but I know that several shrewd observers of Congress looked upon him two or three months ago as a somewhat formidable civilian candidate. Now, as I said before, the field seems narrowed down to two men—Gen. GRANT and Chief-Justice CHASE.

The friends of the Chief-Justice deny that the manifesto of the *Cincinnati Commercial* properly presents his claims. Such of them as we have seen here object to its tone in terms more decided than choice. They urge him not as a representative of conservatism, but as the very embodiment of prudent radicalism; and are indignant that anybody should hint or believe that he is demoralized by the recent elections. Of course, he had nothing special to do with bringing the negro suffrage question before the people of Ohio, and therefore is not specially repudiated in the defeat of the amendment; but they claim that he stands squarely on the platform of impartial suffrage, and has lost nothing of hope, heart or purpose by the result in his State. Some of the more sensible among his friends seem to be a little afraid of the investigation now being made in the affairs of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department—for the reason, I suppose, that Mr. CHASE created it; and the further reason that though Mr. McCULLOCH has continued it, he makes no secret of the fact that he never favored its organization. I feel very confident, however, that these so-called friends do not reflect the views of the Chief-Justice in dreading any possible revelations by the Congressional Committee, for there certainly is no occasion for apprehension till something rotten has been discovered.

Certain Administration men have been trying to make something out of a reported conversation between Gen. GRANT and a Southern editor—Dr. BAIRD, of the Atlanta *Era*—in which the latter says he left the General with the conviction that he is not near as much of a Radical as Mr. WASHBURNE reports that he is. I guess the doctor did not succeed in making the General talk politics to any alarming extent; and I do not think he will be able to overturn the prominent fact of the hour—which is, that Gen. GRANT is almost certain to be the next nominee of the Republican Party, and the next President of the United States.

DIXON.

Meaning of the Elections.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Why not frankly admit that the results of the elections *exhibit the discontent of the people with the slow progress that has been made toward the restoration of the Union*, the coupling of white disfranchisement with black entranchisement, the extreme course of extreme men who have been too conspicuous in the party, and the apparent tendency to legislate for party ends instead of the general good of the country. Thousands of Republicans who have no "political axes to grind" will stay away from the polls and thus defeat the party, if they suspect that its managers are wanting in patriotism, and that they are not conducting affairs for the general good. Thousands of Democrats who have since the war acted with the Republican Party will sheer off if they find that the professions under which they enlisted are not abided by. Thousands of "Old Line Whigs," who dislike to cooperate with the Democracy, will reluctantly sink their life-long prejudices and join their old adversaries, if *they lose faith in the purity and honest intentions of the Republican leaders, or yield to the conviction that their course threatens evil to the country*. It is not sensible to drive off these people. They should be kept in the party. They have swelled its victories in times past, and they are indispensable to its supremacy hereafter.

They cannot be retained by threats or deceived by sophisms. Satisfy them that *the Republican organization*, which carried the country triumphantly through the perilous crisis of rebellion, *is still the only national party which can establish union and order and profitable industry, and that it is sincerely resolved upon this mission alone, and next year they will all be found voting as of yore with that organization.* The nomination as a Presidential candidate of such a man as GRANT will undoubtedly have a tendency to close up the ranks of the party, bring in the laggards and give general enthusiasm to the cause. But if it be necessary to follow the expressed wish of the people in reference to certain matters of civil policy, *the Republican managers will look to their own interests in modifying their political programme to suit the popular will.* It might be a dangerous experiment even with GRANT at the head of the column, to go on without paying the slightest heed to the opinions and sentiments of the people in reference to certain large political issues. We purposely make this statement as general as possible, for we are not prepared yet to say what precise changes ought to be made in the Congressional policy of reconstruction. *But that some changes are called for is, we think, manifest.* HORACE GREELEY's proposition of universal amnesty for universal suffrage would be better than the present condition. The people are not satisfied with the condition, and Congress ought to give the subject most earnest consideration. As a cardinal step toward reform, let us not listen to the cry that the elections have no meaning. *They mean discontent.* Let a remedy be found.

The Grounds of the People's Discontent.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 9.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted that the recent elections are destined to work some modification of the policy of the Republican Party, though there is considerable doubt as to what that modification will be. The result of these elections is nowhere regarded as a Democratic triumph. It is rather an expression of the popular disapproval of some of the measures and tendencies which have been associated with Republican ascendency. We presume it has been, in some degree, promoted in certain Western States by the loose notions relating to the public debt which prevail in those States and in New-York by the whisky tax; but, in its essential features, *the rebuke which it administers is meant for other things.* The long continuance of the party in power is of itself also sufficient to create a certain degree of alienation. It is always easy to create hostility to such a party, and this, no doubt, very much helps to explain the recent result. We must, however, attribute the far greater part of it to the *dislike which is very widely felt for certain measures that have been advocated by so many conspicuous men* in the Republican ranks.

More than any other single thing, we have no doubt, that this dislike fastens on the matter of negro suffrage. However clearly we may prove this to be both just and expedient, there are multitudes of people in the country who have a prejudice against it which nothing but the lapse of time can overcome. This prejudice is doubtless most intense in the South, but it exists in multitudes of Northern minds, and it is doubtless strongest everywhere among the laboring classes of the population. While it relates mainly to the States that were in rebellion, and is regarded only as a measure of reconstruction, the people of the North and West, of course, *care less about it*; but when it is urged upon them it becomes a matter of immediate concernment, and it *is sure to call forth intense opposition.* Associated with this also, is the purpose ascribed to Mr. STEVENS, of *regulating suffrage throughout the Union by a law of Congress*, and thus abolishing the suffrage regulations which have hitherto existed in the several States. This suggestion is, undoubtedly, especially offensive; and the recent elections must be interpreted as giving it a very decided rebuke. We do not believe that the measure is now likely to be urged upon the attention of Congress, or if urged, that it would have the remotest chance of success. *The public voice has expressed its disapproval*, and there, we presume, the matter for the present will end.

The same is to be said of the impeachment project which was lately so vehemently urged by certain members of Congress, who claim to represent the Republican Party. The people of the country have been from the beginning unwilling to see the President of the United States brought to trial for any of the matters which have, thus far, been charged upon him. With that instinctive perception of the real purport of the whole movement, which often makes them wiser than their leaders, they shrink from the consequences, and they have given it their condemnation in advance. It has never found much favor in any part of the country, even with all the oratory and letter-writing which have been expended commending it to the people. The little it has received, beyond the circles of mere politicians, has been exceptional and contrary to the general current of opinion, and it has nowhere been cordial or enthusiastic. In some quarters the measure was regarded as an unbecoming manifestation of bad temper and a spirit of retaliation on the part of those who advocated it, in others it was looked upon as a covert design to create political capital in behalf of certain aspirants to place and power, and in others as an offensive outbreak of partisan hostility to the President, and a precedent fraught with the utmost danger to the Republic. The recent elections are considered, and no doubt very properly, as a complete extinction of the enterprise of impeaching the President on the ground of anything he has thus far done.

There are also other measures which have found advocates in the Republican Party that will now have less chance of success than they have hitherto been supposed to have. *The whole policy of the party will be made more prudent* in consequence of the admonition it has thus received. No party can ever assume to be wiser than the people of the country, nor can any ever hope to accomplish results which the people have condemned. Least of all is any such thing true of the Republican Party. It has always been preeminently the party of the people. Its only aim has been to do their bidding and beyond this it has had no policy. No party in our whole history has ever so fully embodied the national spirit or so carefully carried into effect, in all its great measures, the national will. It will now, as it has so often done before, seek to interpret the manifestation of that will and recognize its supremacy over all the dictation of leaders, the interests of cliques and factions, and even the honest conviction of men prone to extremes.

Some More Lessons of the Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* and other papers, including the TIMES, have made their comments upon the election. I am a Radical, that is, I believe that in settling the *status* of the rebellious States, it should be based upon the unassailable doctrine that loyal men, and loyal men only, should rule: but I am opposed to the overbearing insolence of the *Tribune* toward every one who differs from Mr. GREELEY in any item of his ever-changing and ever-blundering creed. I believe, with you, that it was worse than madness to scout the coöperation of some of the ablest Republicans in the City and State, because they did not dance every time Mr. GREELEY blew his trumpet. And I beg to suggest that this election has settled one act, upon which there will be but little difference of views, however various they may be upon other matters, and that is that REUBEN E. FENTON will not be the Republican nominee for Vice-President.

The present State Committee will have to give place to abler and better men, and Gov. FENTON will learn that the project of his promotion, which has been sedulously kept in view for the past four years, has not been strengthened by many of his scandalous appointments to office, and his utter disregard of the views of the best men in the community.

The party may also learn that the greatest strength may be shattered by unworthy nominations, and that dishonesty, under Republican rule, is more obnoxious, because less to be expected, than under Democratic rule.

A RADICAL.

THE EXPLOSION AT PITTSBURGH.

Complete Destruction of the Rolling Mill—Great Loss of Life.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette, Nov. 9.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock the three immense boilers used in supplying with motive power the cumbrous machinery of the extensive rolling mills of REESE, GRAFF & DULL exploded simultaneously, with a report which shook to their foundations houses in the immediate neighborhood. The huge boilers were separated into fragments by the concussion, and, with fearful velocity, tore their way through the building in all directions, carrying in their way death and destruction. The building was a large iron-clad structure, built of substantial timbers, and strengthened in all the ways prompted by modern science, but it was shaken to the ground as though a toy-house in a tempest. The huge timbers and fragments of boilers, and portions of iron machinery and dust and dirt, bricks and stones, hurled heavenward, darkened the atmosphere and presented a spectacle easier imagined than described; and it was more terrible when the onlooker knew that beneath the crumbling mass of dust, enveloped *debris*, which was rapidly igniting from the furnace fires, some sixty or a hundred human beings were buried. The wildest excitement prevailed. Flames burst forth from the ruins and shot up fiercely, baffling for a while the efforts of the firemen. A large force of humane citizens were busily at work pulling and chopping away the *debris* which covered those who groaned in suffering. Here and there were the shockingly mangled remains of the dead who had been drawn from the ruins, while in every direction were the wounded, some endeavoring to drag themselves to their homes, and others in a seemingly dying condition, borne on the arms of those who had extricated them from their perilous positions. But the sight of the dead and dying was not so affecting as that of women and children hurrying about the ruins and scanning the features of every corpse to recognize a husband, father or brother. Some incidents of this nature were terribly impressive. Especially so was that of an aged woman who recognized in a slender form her son.

The Coroner held inquests on the following fourteen who were killed:

Henry Koch, burned frightfully; identified only by his clothing, unmarried; John Maroney, aged 24 years, unmarried; Michael Sullivan, aged 39, wife and family; James Kusick, aged 25, wife and one child; Barnard Boyce, aged 30, wife and two children; Wm. Albert Jones, aged 19, unmarried; Edward Hutchinson, engineer, Ninth Ward, aged 42, wife and child; Patrick Enright, aged 28; Patrick Gilligan, boiler; Solomon Solmer, heater; James Myers; John Handlin, burned to a crisp, identified by his shoes and parts of clothing; Casper Blacksmith, married; John G. Williams, Sr., aged 56; two sons injured.

The following is a list of those injured:

Thomas Maroney, injuries of a necessarily fatal nature; John McKey, hand cut off; Frederich Miller, seriously; Kennedy McKee, seriously; William Coles, fatally injured; James Hanlon, fatally injured; Patrick Evans, seriously injured; Andrew Longroff, seriously injured; Isaac Harris, slightly injured; Elijah Decker, injuries of a necessary fatal nature; John Wisser, blown 200 feet to the river, head badly cut, not serious; James Weaver, seriously injured; James Boylen, very serious; Edward Hayden, arm broken; John Roney, serious; J. Townsend, fatally; Kuhn Lunday, slightly injured; John G. Williams, slightly injured; Andrew Williams, leg off, serious; Joseph Williams, seriously; James McCafferty, head bruished and shoulder cut, slight; William Rees, slightly injured by falling timber; Peter Rosenburg, ribs broke and other injuries; Albert Cook, slight injuries; Charles Thomas, back broken fatal; it is rumored he died last night; Joseph Lowry, injured in head by falling timbers, serious; Patrick Monaghan, fireman, injured severely.

The most remarkable incident connected with this dreadful catastrophe was the escape of JOHN WISSER, who was engaged on the outside of the building near the boiler, from where he was thrown to the bank of the river, a distance of fully two hundred feet, without receiving any serious injury. He was slightly stunned by the fall, from which he recovered in a very few minutes, and, hurrying back to the wrecked building, labored faithfully in assisting to extricate his fellow-workmen from the ruins. His face was considerably burned.

The boilers, we understand, were comparatively new, having only been in use since June, 1863. They were forty-two inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, with two sixteen inch flues, and were made of Shoenberger's best charcoal iron. From the appearance of the fragments of the exploded boiler it is quite evident that the flues collapsed, most probably from an insufficiency of water, as the upper part of both flues bear indications of having been heated red hot.

A piece of one of the boilers, about 14 feet in length, was thrown into the inclosure of WORMSER, MYERS & Co.'s oil works, east of the rolling mill, a distance of 200 feet, and more than half buried in the earth. Another piece, of smaller size, was found in the old fair grounds, several hundred yards distant, and still another fragment, about 100 pounds in weight, was discovered on the side of the hill in rear of the Soldiers' Home, more than a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Clayton (Del.) *Herald* contradicts the report that work on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad has been suspended. It says that the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The physicians in Georgia are to meet in convention at Atlanta on the 26th inst., to organize the State Auxiliary Society of the National Medical Association of the United States of America.

The Canon City correspondent of the Denver *News* says the yield of corn in that neighborhood is extraordinarily large. Other cereals are not half a crop.

Large quantities of fruit are being shipped from Utah to Montana. Peaches bring $1 50, pears $1, grapes $1, apples 70 cents per pound, and greenbacks 90 cents.

A thousand ounces of bullion was shipped East by three banks at Denver in the month of September.

The mountains round about Harper's Ferry were covered with snow to the depth of four inches on Thursday last, but it soon melted away.

An Incendiary Fire in Warren-street—An Arrest on Suspicion.

At 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by the Fifth Ward Police on the third story of No. 80 Warren-street, which resulted in considerable damage. The stock of Messrs. MANNING, GLOVER & Co., dealers in curled hair, feathers, &c., on the first floor, was damaged by water to the extent of $2,500; fully insured. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors are occupied by MEYER FINN, shirt manufacturer, who sustains a loss of $5,000 by fire and water; insured for $60,000 in City and suburban companies. The flames passed through the fourth and fifth floors to the roof, the damage to building being estimated at $5,000; covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as Engineer BRANDON and ARTHUR MCLAUGHLIN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, found two candles burning on the second floor among some rubbish. MEYER FINN is now under arrest for examination.

Ingenious Attempt to Set Fire to a Five-story Building.

No. 14 Charlton-street is a three-story brick building with two additional floors built up on the rear portion of the building. The first two floors and basement are occupied as a livery and custom stable, containing fifty horses and a large number of carriages. The third floor is occupied by WILLIAM CRAUSE, cabinet-maker; the fourth by GEO. COOK, wood-worker, and the fifth by WILLIAM HARTMAN, cabinet-maker, who gives bench-room to a former partner named GASPAR WITTHAUBER.

Last evening Mr. CRAUSE left his shop in charge of AUGUST KOPPEN, who locked up at 5:30 o'clock and went to supper, leaving the street door open, as he knew HARTMAN was up stairs at work. Mr. COOK seems to have left the premises soon after. After supper KOPPEN left his residence, at No. 2 Watts-street, and returned to the shop, as he wished to finish a box. He found the street door locked, and on going up stairs to open his own door discovered that the hasp and staple on the door had been broken, and the padlock fixed up again. Almost as soon as he entered the shop he noticed a light near his bench, and on examination found it to consist of a wax candle, cut short, and placed on a strange-looking piece of board covered with varnish and oil. To this burning candle was tied the end of a cotton cord saturated with a mixture of oil, benzine and varnish, and a quantity of pine shavings heaped about the candle, these latter being also saturated with the varnish. The cord was traced to the ceiling by him, and he nipped the incendiary arrangement in the bud by extinguishing the candle.

Information of this discovery was given to Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who made a thorough investigation. The cord was found to extend through augur holes from KOPPEN's bench to the fifth floor, the portion of the fourth floor nearest the cord being covered by a profusion of pine shavings. As COOK uses none of that wood a closer inspection was made, when the shavings were clearly traced through a side door up the stairs to the shop occupied by HARTMAN. Near his bench the tale-telling cord was found, and a considerable remnant still remains unmoved from the stick. The shavings in his shop were all swept under the benches and into the corners, the tools and stock were in evident disorder, and six or eight bureaus stood piled up in the centre.

Assistant Fire-Marshal H. O. BAKER arrived on the scene soon after these discoveries, and he ascertained that the auger holes had been made quite recently, and also discovered a piece of felt saturated with varnish and oil, made in such a way as to facilitate the saturation of the cord. An auger bit, the same size as the holes, was also found on the bench, and other indications of felonious intent were discovered, the most prominent being a profusion of oil and varnish among the shavings.

HARTMAN was arrested last night by Roundsman RUSHER, at No. 209 Sullivan-street, and he could give no proper account of his movements between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, except that he had been looking for a shawl for his wife, though he had only one cent in his possession. He is insured for $800 in the Germania and one other City Company, and his stock and tools are valued by him at $600. He is detained for examination, as is also WITTHAUBER, both being locked up at the Greenwich-street Police-station.

Arrest for Forgery—A Strange Case.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Officer BLACKMAN, of the Ninth Precinct, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in company with Officer KINOLOE, of Jersey City, and the teller of the Second National Bank of Jersey, having in custody Mrs. LUCRETIA FOSS, residing at No. 133 Christopher-street, charged with presenting and receiving $200 upon a forged check for that amount at the Second National Bank of Jersey City. The teller in a verbal statement before the Court, said that about the 14th of October, Mrs. Foss presented a check for $200, purporting to be signed and indorsed by P. McGEIHAN, and that he, presuming it to be genuine, had paid it, and that he identified Mrs. Foss as the person to whom he had paid the money. He then exhibited the check in company with three others for $50 each, all of which he said were forgeries and had been paid, but when or to whom, when discovered to be forgeries he, the teller, did not claim to know. The teller and the Jersey City officer wished the Court to take such action as would enable them to hold Mrs. Foss until they could obtain a requisition from Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, for her return to that State for trial.

The accused, who is a very handsome and lady-like woman, being asked what she had to say, stated that she is the wife of the foreman of a large job printing establishment in this City, and, having been arrested during her husband's absence from home, she implored the Justice not to do anything until she had been afforded an opportunity of seeing him. She stated further that she is the victim of some strange mistake, as she was never in the Second National Bank of Jersey City but once in her life, and on that occasion she was in company with Mrs. McGEIHAN, who did present a check and receive the money for it, but what was the amount or what name was signed to it she did not know. Mrs. Foss left the impression on all who heard her of her entire innocence. By an arrangement between the parties Justice LEDWITH did not take any affidavits or otherwise assume any jurisdiction of the matter, and the parties left the Court-room with an understanding that the case should be further heard this morning.

Ducreux's Carriage Detaching Device.

The merits of an adjustment for the instantaneous detachment of horses from carriages were fairly tested yesterday in Harlem-lane at One Hundred and Tenth-street. The invention is that of a Frenchman named DUCREUX, who has patented his device in this country. The apparatus is of very simple construction, and can be attached to either a one or two-horse carriage. By the use of a lever the horses are at once freed from connection with the vehicle, and by the same action the wheels are subjected to a powerful brake, causing the carriage to stop within a few rods of the spot where the lever is first used. The experiments tried yesterday were eminently successful, and won the applause of a large crowd of people in and out of carriages assembled in the neighborhood. The horses, running at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles an hour, were liberated instantaneously in every instance, and the vehicle stopped after running about thirty feet. The inventor claims in this manner to materially lessen, if not do away with the dangers to the occupants of carriages behind restive horses, or under circumstances of daily occurrence, where the animals are frightened and run off. Further, that in the event of a horse falling upon a slippery pavement or the roadside, of too frequent occurrence, also, he may be loosed in a second, the driver remaining in his seat. The facility with which horses can be harnessed and unharnessed is another of the merits of the invention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.—Notwithstanding the fact that this Dispensary has been in successful operation for the past thirteen years, there are few persons beyond those actually interested who are aware of the vast numbers of poor sick people who are annually relieved by means of this most useful charity. The district is bounded as follows: on the north by Eighty-fifth-street, south by Twenty-third-street, east by Fifth-avenue, and West by the North River. Any poor person residing within this portion of the City can obtain medical advice and treatment free of charge by applying at the Dispensary. Those who are unable to go to the Dispensary are visited at their homes by physicians who are employed for that purpose. The whole number of patients relieved by the Dispensary during the year 1866 was 10,035. The building at present occupied by the Dispensary is in every way unsuitable for its purpose. By the liberality of a few gentlemen funds have been received to an amount nearly sufficient to cover the cost of a suitable building, which it is proposed to erect during the ensuing year. The Board of Managers now appeal to the charitable and especially to those living in the district for assistance to meet the current expenses of the present year, which, with what has already been incurred, will amount to at least $4,000. This amount will have to be obtained by private donations. It is hoped that this appeal will be liberally and promptly responded to, and that this noble and most useful charity will not be impeded in its good work for want of the necessary funds.

ITEMS.—A. R. RANDOLPH, of No. 120 West-street, fell through the hatchway of that building, from the third story to the first floor, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home to No. 36 Dominic-street....Two infants were found in the yard of No. 106 West Forty-seventh-street and in Fifty-ninth-street. Both were cared for by the Police....Officer COOK, of the Fifth Ward, rescued a woman, about 50 years of age, from the clutches of a gang of ruffians at the foot of Harrison-street, at a late hour on Friday evening. She wished to go to Bridgeport, and the gang had enticed her down to the dock with the worst intentions....WM. LATTING, Custom-house Weigher, fell through a hatchway of the steamship *Circassian* yesterday and sustained severe injuries.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry appeal to their hitherto generous patrons—the public—for Thanksgiving contributions. They state that, owing to their limited receipts and increased expenditures during the Summer, their treasury is empty, and that they are unprepared, without early and effective support from the kind-hearted friends of the poor, to do what they wish to do, and what ought to be done to meet the heavy demands of Winter. Charity cannot be better bestowed than when given to aid the noble work of the Trustees of the House of Industry.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—A Christian Convention of various denominations will commence its sessions in this City on Wednesday next in the Reformed Dutch Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, under a call of the Young Men's Christian Association, signed by many of the City ministers. Distinguished speakers have been invited, and the proceedings will no doubt be highly interesting. The questions proposed for discussion are of a practical character, and will be open to both clergymen and laymen.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Early yesterday morning, a kerosene oil lamp exploded in the room of Mrs. ANNA BENDER, at No. 67 Bayard-street. Mrs. BENDER was fatally burned, and her husband, HENRY D. BENDER, was slightly injured....PETER MCLAUGHLIN, while intoxicated, fell from a coal cart, in Jackson-street, and died from his injuries....MICHAEL REYNOLDS, laborer, residing at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, fell from a tree in Mount Morris-square, and was instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

ROBBERY OF SABLE SKINS.—On Friday night the store of Messrs. FRISCH & BIRNBAUM, No. 109 John-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of 775 sable skins, valued at $2,000. It is supposed the robbers were concealed in the store at the time of closing up. The appearance of the stock indicated that the thieves had made preparations for carrying away a large lot of silks as well as furs, but for some reason they failed to fully accomplish their object. The firm has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

CORRECTION.—Our reporter was in error in saying that the proceeds of the lecture delivered by Mr. HEWLETT at the Cooper Institute on Thursday night, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, would be devoted to the funds of that body. The lecture was free and formed one of a course of free lectures which the Society annually gives for the benefit of the public from its own specially provided lecture fund.

A NEGRO AFFRAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning several colored men quarreled in Thirty-second-street, near Sixth-av., when JOHN DEY assaulted AUGUSTUS RAY and cut him on the hand and neck, severing an artery. The wounds were promptly attended to and the man's life saved. DEY was arrested by Officer SHARP, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and he was subsequently released by Justice LEDWITH.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT.—TIMOTHY COLLINS died last evening at his residence, No. 521 West Twenty-eighth-street, from the effect of injuries received by being brutally beaten by some rowdies in the liquor-store corner of Fifty-third-street and Tenth-av., on Sunday last. Had it not resulted thus fatally the Police would have received no information of the outrage. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.—The remains of the man who fell into the Rutgers-street dock, on Friday afternoon, and who died in Bellevue Hospital from exhaustion, have been identified as those of WILLIAM BREEN, of No. 16 Hamilton-street. Deceased was a native of England, and 20 years of age. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FIRE IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the dwelling of Mrs. JACKMORE, No. 352 West Thirty-fourth-street, who sustained a loss on furniture of $400; insured. Mr. DAVIS owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of $200, also covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COL. ENRIGHT'S CASE.—Col. RICHARD C. ENRIGHT's case will be brought before the United States Circuit Court on Monday. The facts of the case, in general, were given in yesterday's TIMES. The details are withheld until next week, at the request of the Commissioner, but in the meantime it may be stated briefly that ENRIGHT is charged in the indictment with presenting fraudulent bonds to the amount of $80,000 to Collector CALLICOTT and Deputy Collector ALLEN, who approved them without inquiring as to the responsibilities of the sureties. The bonds were made in the interest of the parties about to engage in the distillation of whisky, whose names are for the present withheld by the officers of the Court, and were executed and approved as follows:

May 21, 1867, one for $22,500; May 22, two for $25,000 and one for $15,000; —— June 4, one for $1,800; —— one for $18,000.

The sureties upon all these bonds were parties either irresponsible or not to be found.

The bill was brought in against Col. ENRIGHT and the others last Tuesday, and a warrant was immediately issued for their arrest. The arrest of ENRIGHT was made Friday morning by Deputy-Marshal HIGGINS. When arraigned ENRIGHT pleaded not guilty, and was held to bail in the sum of $20,000. ENRIGHT denies that he is guilty of any fraud in the execution of the bonds. It is alleged that Mr. TRACY procured his indictment on the ground that he was an important witness for the defence in the action now pending against Mr. CALLICOTT. ENRIGHT claims further in his justification that he acted merely as a notary public, and the persons signing the bonds simply approved before him and swore to the amounts they were worth.

A BURGLAR SHOT.—Messrs. T. & C. HALLIDAY, proprietors of a chemical factory on the Maspeth Road, E. D., have missed repeatedly small quantities of dyestuffs, but failed to discover the thief. They finally placed the matter in the hands of Capt. MULLEN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and he detailed Officer STANTON BROWN to bring the thief to justice. At an early hour yesterday morning this officer, in company with a private watchman, secreted himself in the factory, and in a short time afterward a stranger cautiously effected an entrance through one of the windows by prying it open, and immediately proceeded to pack up a quantity of dyestuffs. While in the act of doing so the officers left their hiding place and approached him, when he suddenly darted toward the window by which he entered. Officer BROWN fearing he would effect his escape discharged one shot at him. This shot took effect in the fleshy part of the burglar's right shoulder, and the officer immediately closed and had a struggle with him. At this time the watchman shot the burglar in the wrist of the right hand, and he then surrendered and was removed to the Station-house in a cart. There he was identified by one of the proprietors of the factory as WILHELM KREUSER, a former employe. KREUSER pretended to be intoxicated when he saw his former employer, and said that he did not know what he was doing when he entered the factory. The prisoner is a native of Germany, and 29 years of age. Dyestuffs to the value of $1,000 have been stolen from the factory within a year, and KREUSER is charged with having robbed it ten times. Justice WALTER committed him to the County Jail.

JUSTICE DUNNE.—Judge DUNNE had a busy time yesterday. FELIX QUINN was brought before him on charge of stealing bar-iron from No. 101 York-street; CATHARINE LEWLAND and Irish "help" was charged with stealing spoons from her mistress at No. 84 Woodhull-street; THOMAS MERTHA was charged with violating the Excise Law. All these were brought before the Judge, who examined and held them.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION—A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About 8 o'clock last night a kerosene lamp, used by Mrs. MARY BRITE, No. 146 Johnson-street, E. D., exploded and suddenly enveloped her in flames. The unfortunate woman is so seriously burned that her recovery is doubtful. The explosion caused an alarm of fire, but the flames were extinguished before the arrival of the firemen.

UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—Last evening an unknown thief entered the house of Mr. HEINDS, No. 185 York-street, while the family were at seat, and stole from a trunk $317. Nothing else was disturbed, so that it would seem as if the thief must be familiar with the habits and resources of the loser.

SKIRT STEALING.—The hat factory of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., has been robbed at various times lately of valuable property, and yesterday seven of the employes were arrested, charged with stealing skirts valued at $28. They were brought at once before Justice MOREHOUSE and held for examination.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED OF LARCENY.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, a Fort Schuyler soldier, was yesterday convicted before Justice DAILEY, of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from BRYAN NELSON, of No. 43 North Second-street, E. D. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 15 days.

FIVE DOLLARS' WORTH.—MARY SCHAFFER accused her lord and master of beating, kicking and misusing her. Justice WALTER heard the story, fined the husband $5 and put him under bonds for good behavior.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—Justice DUNNE yesterday committed for examination a German laborer named HOWARD, on the charge of brutally outraging the person of a young German girl a few days since.

ARRESTS DURING THE WEEK.—The Police report 341 arrests during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—As the train which left Somerville at 6:05 A. M. yesterday was on its way to New-York it collided with the engine of a coal train standing on a siding at the Port switches. The engineer of the coal train had not backed his train far enough to leave the forward part of his train clear of the main track, and in consequence, owing to the heavy fog prevailing, a collision was the result. The only injuries reported are the slight scalding of the brakeman of the Somerville train, and the smashing of a cylinder of the "Starling," the engine of the same train, and slight damage to the baggage car.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—QUARTER SESSIONS.—The following cases were tried in the Quarter Sessions on Friday, Judges QUAIF and STURGES presiding: John Conley and John McCaffrey, for assault—Conley acquitted and McCaffrey found guilty; John Higgins, larceny, guilty; Andrew Clancey, assault and battery, guilty of assault; David Buxton, assault and battery, guilty; James Becker, grand larceny, not guilty; John B. Lamouze, assault and battery, guilty; John Bunyan, assault and battery—found guilty of assault and recommended to mercy; Peter Wagner, assault and battery—case tried and afterwards quashed on account of informality in indictment. The Court adjourned until Monday.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED HORSE THIEF.—The Police of Hoboken arrested a man giving the name of CHARLES BROWN, on suspicion of being a horse thief. He had in his possession a valuable blooded sorrel horse, 16 hands high. BROWN told contradictory stories, and as his appearance did not indicate that he was able to own so valuable an animal, he was detained.

FIRE AT THE CUNARD COAL DOCK.—The immense heaps of coal under the sheds of the Cunard docks have been on fire for the past three days, caused by spontaneous combustion. The same occurred last year. After several attempts to extinguish them, by throwing on water with steam-engines, the coal had to be removed.

PRINTERS ASSOCIATION.—About twenty of the Hudson County printers met in Jersey City on Friday night and formed a Typographical Union, the permanent officers of which will be chosen on the first Tuesday in next month.

BURGLARY.—The dry-goods store of THOMPSON & Co., No. 62 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entered a couple of nights since and robbed of about $50 worth of goods, when they were driven away by a large watch-dog.

The Palaces of Europe have yet to derive a new charm from an American production. No perfumer to royalty has ever produced an odor for the handkerchief that deserves to be named in the same year with PHALON & SON'S sense-delighting extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 65 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, MARIE, daughter of Joseph H. and Adeline M. Cunningham, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CORKREY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, JAMES CORKREY, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HUMPHREYS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, MARIA ELDRIDGE, wife of the late Elijah Humphreys.

Funeral from No. 4 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, Mrs. JENNETT LOGAN, in the 84th year of her age, widow of David Logan.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son, the late David Logan, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 325 Madison-st., near Gouverneur-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEAVENS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 8, ADDISON LEAVENS, of Mobile, Ala., in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 East 16th-st.

Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

REED.—On Friday, Nov. 8, after a short illness, WILLIE ALEXANDER, only son of Wm. H. and Mary Elizabeth Reed, aged 2 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Columbia-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RAFFERTY.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 8, at 6½ o'clock, ALECIA, eldest daughter of Philip Rafferty, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 98 Marshall-st., Paterson, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

SCHIEFFELIN.—At Homburg, Germany, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, suddenly, ELIZABETH R., wife of Philip Schieffelin, and eldest daughter of Richard T. Haines.

STAFFORD.—On Friday morning, Nov. 8, of injuries received a year ago, Dr. JAMES ROMEYN STAFFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family and of his brother, Samuel S. Stafford, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 240 Union-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The "Officers' Union" connected with this institution will hold its second annual meeting on MONDAY next, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. A general attendance of ex-officers is requested. By order,
S. HASTINGS GRANT, Recording Secretary.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM
has been used with great success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
and every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by all druggists.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.
HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

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POLITICAL.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF GRANT CLUBS.—All citizens in favor of supporting Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency of the United States, in the Assembly Districts not already organized, are requested to meet at the headquarters of the District Union Republican Associations, in the several Assembly Districts, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1867, at 8 o'clock, to organize and elect five delegates to the Central Grant Club. The delegates so elected will present their credentials to the undersigned Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12 inst., at 8 o'clock, at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
THOMAS MURPHY,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
JOHN LALOR,
Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services by Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH—To be erected in London. A public meeting, to explain and in aid of the above object, will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 7½ P. M. Revs. Drs. DURYEA, H. CROSBY, COTTON SMITH, RAY PALMER, S. H. TYNG, Jr., J. P. THOMPSON and FRED. TOMKINS, of London, will address the meeting. A collection will be made.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE AMERICAN branch of the Alliance will hold a public meeting in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside. Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., will describe the Conference held in Amsterdam in August last. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. PHILIP SCHAFF, J. COTTON SMITH, JOS. P. THOMPSON.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet in Dr. DOWLING's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., will present a method of preparing a Sunday-school lesson; Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will teach an adult Bible class, and the subject of Sunday-school Hymns and Music will be discussed.

REV. WM. H. GOODWIN, D.D., A MOST eloquent and powerful divine, will preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. A protracted meeting is in progress. Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D.D., will preach MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. Seats free. All are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing down town are invited to attend. Seats free. A vocal and instrumental concert will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Mr. GRANT, of the N. E. Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M., and Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES at 3 P. M. At the latter hour the service and sermon will be both read and interpreted in signs.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—DR. LORE, Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. D. WILBOR, of Genesee College, at 7 P. M.; Rev. W. MANNING, of Leona, will address the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 52D-ST. and 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME. MORNING—sermon for the children; the first of a series on the *Lord's Prayer*. EVENING—*The Important Duty of Keeping in Memory the Gospel that Paul Preached.*

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will deliver the second lecture of the series on the Life and Times of Jesus Christ. Subject—*The Jewish Church.* Morning service at 10½. Evening at 7½.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner of 129th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. G. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening at 7½ o'clock—*Millenarianism not Millerism.* An important subject. Seats free.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject, *The Heavenly Refiner.* Evening, Sunday-school anniversary sermon to children.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION worshipping in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Newcastle, Penn.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, corner 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach SUNDAY; seats are all free; Church supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY NIGHT, on *London Midnight Mission to the Fallen.* PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing "Your Mission."

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Bishop THOMPSON; at 7 by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Sermon on *Peter's Vision.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THIRTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs., Rev. A. C. FOSS, pastor. Sacramental service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., sermon to the young by Rev. Dr. HOLMES, President of the Iowa Wesleyan University.

A MEETING FOR PRAYER IN BEHALF of the Young Men's Christian Associations of all lands will be held at the rooms of the New-York Association, No. 161 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Lord willing, there will be preaching in the Hall No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love feast after morning service. All lovers of an earnest Christianity are invited.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Subject—*The Law of the Episcopal Church, and her highest interest forbid Non-Episcopal Ministrations within her Fold.* Services commence at 7½.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. A circle at 10½ A. M. Mrs. JACKSON, an excellent test medium, will attend the circle. A conference at 3 P. M., and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

COME HOME TO ZION!—THE MESSENger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering Dispensation; its Manner, Time and Object.*

RELIGION OF SCIENCE.—A LECTURE by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD before the Liberal Christian Union TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, at the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., near 6th-av. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SERVICES at the room of the City Mission, No. 212 Grand-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. B. H. BOURNE, Missionary.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts., Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers provided with seats.

N. FRANK WHITE WILL SPEAK BEfore the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 12 M. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-AV. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKlyn. Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., of the New-England Conference, and formerly Superintendent of Missions in India, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. GEO. A. HALL, at 7 o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Will Sin and Suffering be Eternal.* Evening—*What Shall we Remember of Earth in Heaven.*

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach in the Seventh-st. M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. Dr. LORE, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Sacramental services will be held at 3 o'clock.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop JANES will preach in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Chicago, at 7½ P. M.

GREENPOINT M. E. TABERNACLE—Reunion services SUNDAY, Nov. 10. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP; at 7 P. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES. Love Feast at 3½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH—No. 9 University-place, near 8th-st. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Nanchatel, Switzerland.

THE FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY in Dodworth Hall will be addressed by distinguished speakers at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE ON the *Greek Church and its Relations to the Future of Christianity*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of the Lord.* Seats free; no collection.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scripture, which are mostly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

ELDER ISAAC ERRETT, OF CLEVELAND, Ohio, will preach in Christian Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, LORD'S DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. BISHOP CLARK. EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. Dr. CRARY, of St. Louis.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. CONKLING, OF PHILADELPHIA, will supply the pulpit of the Rutger's Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH, Nov. 10. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS—CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Nov. 10. Morning services, 10½; Evening, 7½.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., near Broadway—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING AT JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. G. BROWNING; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. K. WAGER, Troy Conference. The public are invited.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1867.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.... 111⅝
$61,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 112⅜
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O. '64.... 108⅛
26,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62.... 105
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.... 105⅝
22,000 U. S. 6-20s, '65, C. new iss.... 107⅜
$6,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40, C.... 103⅝
25,000 do.... 103⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, R.... 100⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62, New.... 107⅝
11,500 do.... 107⅝
$6,000 Pa. New, 7 3-10s, 3d series.... 105¼
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.... 100
4,000 do.... 100¼
$6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new.... 62⅞
4,000 do.... 62¾
4,000 N.C. st. 6s, exc.... 58⅜
4,000 S.C. 6s.... 78
2,000 Mo. 6s.... 94½
1,000 Virginia 6s....x-c 4
10,000 C. & Miss. Cer.... 24⅜
4,000 do.... 25
3,000 Ohio & M. 1st M.... 88¼
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83.... 91
1,000 Erie 6th M.... 92
3,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Ba 109
2,000 Hudson R. 1st M. 102¼
2,000 Lack. & West. 1st 98
4,000 C. & W. H. 2d M.... 70
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 94
$40 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 88
5,500 do.... 97⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 89¼
5,000 Cum. St. 6s, new 62½
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new.... 62½
1,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 80
20 Ocean Bank.... 104
25 Ninth Nat. Bank.... 133½
15 Am. Ex. Bk.... 114⅝
10 Bank of Commerce 116⅝
40 Bank S. of N. Y.... 105
40 Pacific Mail.... 140
200 do.... 139½
150 do.... 137⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.... 112⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.... 108½
$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64.... 104⅜
$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 new.... 105⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65.... 106⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new.... 107⅜
$3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 reg.... 107⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.... 101
$6,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.... 101⅞
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d ser.... 105⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 62½
1,000 Missouri 6s.... 84⅜
$6,000 C. & R. 1st.... 65
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 78
250 Pacific Mail.... 139½
150 do.... 137⅜
100 Cum. Coal P.... 29⅝
100 West. U. Tel.... 31⅜
400 do.... 31⅝
100 do.... 31⅝
500 Pac. Mail.... 141
100 do.... 139½
100 do.... 139¾
100 do.... 139⅝
100 do.... 139⅝
100 do.... 139⅝

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $65 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ÆOLIA..........Nov. 6
TARIFA..........Nov. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4, at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28, 1867.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Extra Steamship,
PROMETHEUS,
Capt. F. M. HARRIS,
will sail as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Through bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight, apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights by this line always low. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will sail on the 16th inst.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship ASHLAND, NORTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 36 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:20 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:22 P. M. The 8:20, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.
2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.
7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.
8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.
9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.
10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.
12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.
13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.
2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.
3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.
4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.
5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.
6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 100 feet easterly therefrom.
7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.
9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.
10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.
11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.
12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.
13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.
15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; and both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN B. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, offer for sale THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS, On East 48th and 49th sts.,
Comprising the whole front on the east side of 1st-av., extending 425 feet on 48th-st. and 419 feet on 49th-st., opposite.
These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the Beekman Hill improvements.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS OF GROUND WITH the improvements, situate on 3d-av., near 79th-st., and 78th-st., near 3d-av., forming an L; improvements consist of five-story buildings, &c., occupied as a cabinet manufactory, with 50-horse power engine, &c. No agents need apply. Inquire of E. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, ON MURRAY HILL, an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, located on 39th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house furnished in the most costly and complete manner; ready for immediate occupancy. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 43 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $35,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; lot 25x103 feet; leasehold, with rear lot 25x103 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 28th and 34th sts., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, completely furnished, for the sum of $75,000; the house is frescoed and painted, and is in complete order. Address J. GRANT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house in Jersey City; lot 16.8x75 feet; price $4,500; $2,000 can remain on mortgage; excellent location; seven rooms; gas, water, &c.; ten minutes from ferries. Apply on the premises, No. 243 South 4th-st., Jersey City. Possession within ten days.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—First-class three-story high stoop brown-stone house, 24x55x100; complete order. For sale very cheap, with or without the new and elegant furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front, in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.; lot 26x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—DESIRABLE cottage house, with garden, twelve rooms and all improvements. Address R., Box No. 6,163 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on Long Island Sound, six hours from New-York and three hours from Boston, with 90 acres of land; the grounds are well laid out, the buildings are extensive, the water and gas works are complete, the location is healthy, (no chills and fever;) the mansion is large and the principal rooms are frescoed.
This property is adapted for school or other public purposes and is worthy of attention. It will be sold less than its real value and on suitable terms.
Also, a property below Peekskill, near a station, fine buildings, fruit trees, &c. City property would be taken in exchange; also, about thirty lots together, west of and near Central Park. R. AMERMAN, No. 349 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, delightfully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A WELL FURnished three-story house with all the modern improvements; in a desirable location; convenient to the ferries; the family (lady, son and daughter) would board in part payment of rent. Address B, Box No. 3,686 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house, No. 13 East 23d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, complete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT favorite resort of merchants, in Canal-st., near Broadway, large newly-finished stores through to Walker-st., with showrooms, lofts and offices fronting on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. Excellently situated for jobbers.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double-action throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 15 and 17 King-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 6 Lafayette-place, to a private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL LANDING ON THE Hudson, a furnished house, until April 1, 1868. For particulars inquire of F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st.
JACOB DOOKS.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, width furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—STORE NO. 23 BOWERY, AND $20,000 worth of wet and damaged carpets, damaged by fire and water; must be sold within one week. 23 Bowery.

BASEMENT TO LET—SUITABLE FOR STOrage or a light manufacturing business. Apply at No. 101 8th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable in 36th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, within one hour by rail of City Hall, until May, with privilege of renewing lease. Address, stating rent, size of house, ground, &c., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a second story of a house situated in a good neighborhood, suitable for a small American family of three persons. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 119 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A choice room for a man and wife; also rooms for a few single gents, with first-class board; reference required.

SECOND FLOOR—THREE LARGE AND ONE hall room, all upon the street and well lighted; elegantly furnished, at No. 54 East 23d-st., with private table.

BOARDING—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO couples and a few single gentlemen can find a pleasant home in a private family; references exchanged. Address ELLIS, Box No. 1,054 New-York Post-office.

NO. 149 WEST 44TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room for a gentleman and wife; also, single room for a gentleman, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for families; reference exchanged.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, rooms and board for a family without children. Address E. W. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single rooms, with or without board; house first-class; reference given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 29th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

BOARD—BROOKLYN—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., BEtween Hicks and Henry; reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediments; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ROLNY WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 120 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A.M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will re-open, Sept. 18.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 28th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES, Opens on the 18th of November, 1867, At No. 1,193 Broadway.
PROFESSORS OF THE ACADEMY.
German, Miss E. Nicolay; French, Mme. Roche Davenport; English, Miss Carroll; Spanish, Professor L. F. Mantilla; Italian, Professor G. C. Caprile.
Lessons in Conversation to ladies, gentlemen and children.
For circulars apply at the Academy, No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms No. 18 and 19, or at Mr. CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.

English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL for the care(?) and INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 927 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st. Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME. Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel B. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William B. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 63 West 11th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. J. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 128 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 22 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, Colleges-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH. Fits for COLLEGE, BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS, 699 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 98 West 26th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE English branches, at their residences, or young ladies to read history and literature. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and Drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 594 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Well & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. Orders received at Manhattan Gas Company's office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., and at Coke office, corner Avenue C and 15th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 695 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, NEXT, NOV. 15,
First night of Gounod's masterwork,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
REDUCTION OF PRICES

FOR BOTH
THE ITALIAN OPERA
AND GERMAN DRAMA.
GENERAL ADMISSION
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
FAMILY CIRCLE
FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
Secured Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.
Private Boxes, $10.
Box Office now open. All the regular Ticket Offices now open.
Particulars in future advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK..........DIRECTOR.
GERMAN DRAMA.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SECURED SEATS, FROM FIFTY CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.
PRIVATE BOXES, TEN DOLLARS.
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
IN COMMEMORATION OF
SCHILLER'S BIRTHDAY.
TUESDAY, NOV. 12,
THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, NOV. 11, at 8,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
IN COMMEMORATION OF SCHILLER'S BIRTHDAY,
on which occasion will be given selections from
DIE CARLSSCHUELER,
LOVE AND INTRIGUE,
DON CARLOS, &C.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8,
THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
Sale of seats will commence TUESDAY, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
on her return from Boston, where she appears during the present week every evening, and on Saturday in a matinee, will, before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

PROCEED WITH THE PROCESSION OF PULPIT, PRESS, AND PUBLIC, on a Pilgrimage to the PILGRIM PAINTINGS, at the Church of the Pilgrims, where the popular Pilgrim singer,
PHILIP PHILLIPS,
Persists in Pleasing the People. The most elegant, satisfactory, and the only RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the City.
BUNYAN HALL, cor. BROADWAY AND 15TH-ST.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

MESSRS. PATTISON & HOFFMAN, Pianists and Professors at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 Madison-av., will receive a few more advanced pupils for pianoforte. For particulars apply at the Conservatory.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Galleries, No. 825 5th-av. and No. 845 Broadway.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE would respectfully announce to the art public that they will sell at their Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, southwest corner 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, a beautiful and interesting Collection of Paintings by F. A. Butman (late of San Francisco), being exclusively views of scenery west of the Rocky Mountains in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territories, from sketches taken by the artist during a ten years' sojourn on the Pacific Coast, comprising in all 150 pictures, full particulars of which will be given in due time. Will be on exhibition on Saturday, Nov. 16.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF SUPERB PLATED WARE, OF THE LATEST ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND MOST SUPERB WORKMANSHIP, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CHARLES CHRISTOFLE & CO., PARIS,
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 15,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and continuing at 7½ o'clock P. M.,
AT THE "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
In view of more extensively introducing in America the artistic and elaborate workmanship of this celebrated Plate, Messrs. Christofle & Co. have consigned direct to us a large and valuable invoice of the finest goods, to be sold at auction, as above, without reserve.
For durability of material, elegance of artistic designs and superlative elaboration of workmanship and finish, these articles have no equal in the world. They can hardly be distinguished from silver in any respect, even by experts, and are equally durable. Being plated on bronze, they are, alike with silver, impervious to the effects of fire.
Many of this invoice were recently on exhibition at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of this year, where they obtained the DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. This house have invariably obtained the highest honors for their works at all the GREAT EXHIBITIONS of Europe—even at the late LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION. In the Catalogue will be found—
AN ORNAMENTAL DINNER SERVICE, COMPLETE, IN BRONZE GOLD PLATE—71 pieces. AN EXACT DUPLICATE SET FURNISHED THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
A SUPERB ORNAMENTAL SERVICE, 29 PIECES, IN BRONZE AND SILVER PLATE, LOUIS XV. STYLE.
AN ELEGANTLY DESIGNED SERVICE OF HIGH ARTISTIC MERIT, BRONZE SILVER PLATE, DESIGNED FOR THE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS—9 pieces, and other unique and artistic pieces and sets of great value.
These services are principally embellished with artistic statuary in bronze, either silver or gold plated, by the most celebrated artists, such as Gumery, Mathurin, Moreau, Arnoux, Millet, Barillet, Rouillard, Thomas, Klagmann and others. Also, fancy and useful articles, salvers, epergnes and plateaux, urns, tea and coffee sets, kettles, centre and side dishes, salts, pickles and mustard dishes; beef, game and fish dishes, with covers; water pitchers, claret jugs, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, ornamental vases and candelabras, dessert vases and dishes, tea caddies, cigar stands, racks, &c., &c.; in fact, every variety of articles, in plate, useful and ornamental, all finished in the most elaborate manner and artistic designs. They will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the two days preceding the sale, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., at our galleries as above.

MOXON WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS AND EXTENSIVE WATER RIGHT ON 11TH-AV. AND 55TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
11TH-AV. AND 55TH-ST.—23 lots and gores on north side of 55th-st., 250 feet west of 11th-av., together with the valuable water right and land under water in front of said lots, and extending to bulkhead line, being 1,0 feet west of 12th-av., comprising in all about 44 lots.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1867, by Bvt. Maj. W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus, Bvt. Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island, At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.
The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. B. G., A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE POST COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, } DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 6, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1867, by the undersigned, at David's Island, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The Beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as in previous advertisements.
FREDERICK FUYER,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF HERBERT & CO., Jersey City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILBUR F. HERBERT,
JOHN T. DAVIS,
R. CHARLTON MITCHELL.
The name of the firm will be signed in liquidation by R. CHARLTON MITCHELL or W. F. HERBERT.
Dated JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000—A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, with the above amount already invested in the business, wishes a practical man, or salesman, with equal amount in cash, as partner. The opportunity is a very excellent one, and a fair offer will be made with the right kind of a man. Address R. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM-TELEGRAPH.—Patent for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars, and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the Office, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
WORRELL SISTERS..........Proprietors and Managers
M. L. FINCH..........Business Manager
The management takes certain pride in announcing that having arranged with Mr. Augustin Daly for the exclusive production of the latest labor of his pen, and his fourth within twelve months, they will present on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, and EVERY NIGHT, an original Dramatic Comedy, in five acts and numerous tableaux, by Mr. Augustin Daly and Mr. Joseph Howard Jr., founded, with permission, on the great novel by
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
and completed from advance sheets most kindly furnished by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, entitled
"A LEGEND OF
NORWOOD
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND."
It is gratifying, also, to announce that, after many months' absence, the
CELEBRATED WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE,
will appear in this new comedy, supported by a company of established favorites, including
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,
Mr. S. W. GLENN,
Mr. H. RYNAR,
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY,
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS,
Mr. S. B. VILLA,
Miss CELIA LOGAN, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. LINGARD, Mr. REED, &c.
No expense whatever has been spared to make complete the spectacular effects of the new drama. Numerous important alterations have been made in the stage. The whole work is produced under the entire direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
After many weeks' preparation will be produced, THIS EVENING, the drama, in five acts, entitled
NORWOOD,
with the following cast:
Barton Cathcart, a son of New-England..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Deacon Wentworth, the first gentleman in Norwood..........Mr. Hurley
Deacon Marble, who can be good and merry, too..........Mr. Geo. Lingard
Hiram Beers, the Norwood teamster and village oracle..........Mr. H. Rynar
Tommy Taft, an old salt who never laid up for repairs..........Mr. S. W. Glenn
Tom Heywood, the Southerner who was liked in Norwood..........Mr. S. B. Villa
Frank Esel, the Boston artist, who turned his brush into a sword..........Mr. Reed
Mr. Turfmould, the first-class undertaker of Norwood..........Mr. T. L. Donnelly
Judge Bacon, who hoped the North wouldn't go too far..........Mr. Corrister
A boy from Hardscrabble, a case..........Miss JENNIE WORRELL
Peter Sawmill, the gentlest heart and the most useless darkey that ever lived..........Mr. Welsh Edwards
Lieut. Banks at Fort Sumter..........Mr. Sullivan
O'Mulligan, the substitute for one of the richest men, Sir Up North..........Mr. Neal
Willie—a little drummer-boy..........Maud
Cherub..........Miss Villa
Rose Wentworth, the Rose of Norwood..........Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Alice Cathcart, the Divided Heart..........Miss IRENE WORRELL
Agate Bissell, the best old maid in New-England..........Miss Celia Logan
Polly Marble, the Deacon's wife..........Mrs. Edward Wright
Mother Taft, the first person the Norwood babies see..........Miss Wakeman
Mother Blakely, who sent Cephas to the war with his trunk..........Miss Dunn
Children in Norwood who loved Tommy Taft.
Neighbors at home in Norwood.
Soldiers recruited in the village for the war.
Soldiers at Gettysburgh.
The Band of the Snow Hill Company.
Officers, sentinels, teamsters, wounded soldiers, hospital nurses, &c., &c.
SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.
ACT 1—LOVE THAT WAS NOT SPOKEN.
SCENE 1. Homes in Norwood. Who loves, who it loved, and who does not love. The grammar of affection: How to decline; no way to conjugate.
TABLEAU. The Nutting Party.
ACT 2—THE FIRST BOOM OF THE GUN.
SCENE 1. A lover returns—and hopeless.
TABLEAU. The President's Proclamation.
SCENE 2. Drumming up recruits—the quota from Hardscrabble.
SCENE 3. The first men for the field. An adieu to the soldier lover.
TABLEAU. Departure of the Volunteers.
ACT 3—THE FLAG.
SCENE 1. How old friends meet who have become enemies. The first shot on Sumter. Charleston Harbor, April, 1861.
TABLEAU. Nailing the colors to the staff.
ACT 4—THE ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD.
SCENE 1. What was done the night after Gettysburgh. Things that were told us of the war. The love that was spoken at last.
TABLEAU. "Died on the field of battle."
ACT 5.—HOME.
SCENE 1. What comes at last for the hopeful, the loving and the brave. A wedding in Norwood.
TABLEAU. The return of the Veterans.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENES.
ACT 1. Home of the Wentworths and Romantic Scenery of New-England. (Schell.)
ACT 2. Scene 1—The odd house of the old sailor. (Schell.) Scene 2—A Norwood road. Scene 3—The village training-ground and rendezvous of recruits. (Schell.)
ACT 3. Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor in April, 1861. (Seavey.)
ACT. 4. The field after the first day's battle at Gettysburgh. Moonlight and Sunrise. (Seavey.)
ACT. 5. The house and conservatory of Wentworth in Norwood. (Schell and Seavey.)
THE MUSIC,
which has been composed and arranged expressly for "Norwood," by Mr. H. Tissington, is entirely original in character, and embraces many novel and unique combinations, including a Sylvan introductory, numerous alterations of the Northern and Southern airs, &c.
THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS
are produced with the aid of Mr. John Denham and assistants; the properties, new and peculiar, are by Mr. Theodore Brockaway; the unique effects in the lights are given with the aid of Messrs. Benson & Hadley.
Stage Manager..........Mr. R. A. BAKER
THE BOX BOOK
is open, and seats may be secured for six days in advance. Free list suspended.
Treasurer..........THOS. THEALL

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
WORLD OF MAGIC—IN THREE PARTS.
M. HARTZ, having returned from a brilliantly successful tour through the Eastern States and British Provinces, respectfully announces a short season of Magic in New-York, at the above Hall, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 18, during which he will again present his unrivaled entertainment. The programme will include many NEW AND NOVEL ILLUSIONS.

SWIMMING, SWIMMING, SWIMMING.
First grand Aquatic Entertainment in America at the New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av., corner 30th-st., MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1867. Races to commence at 7½ P. M. Admission $1. Boys half price.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
ANOTHER STANDARD LEGITIMATE PLAY.
Buckstone's ever-popular drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR,
IRELAND AND AMERICA,
produced with appropriate scenery, new costumes and novel effects.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
a very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
LIVING SKELETON, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On MONDAY, Nov. 11,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, will return to the Museum, after an extended and very successful tour through the Provinces, and will be on exhibition day and night.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT
with the most fashionable audiences.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 12,
"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBREY,"
with M. LA ROCHE, LARMET, HAMILTON, &c.; and
"L'ENSEIGNEMENT MUTUEL,"
with Mme. REILLEY, who will dance a polka.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 11,
THE HONEYMOON.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12, HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, for the first time in five years, Mrs. Cowley's beautiful comedy, in five acts, entitled
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
which will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and a powerful cast, being the third of the series of
STANDARD PLAYS,
now being revived.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17—THE HONEYMOON.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
ELIZA BLASINA,
AUGUSTA SOHLKE,
ERMESILDA DIANI, EUGENIE LUPO,
A. RICCI, L. BARRETI,
GIOVANI LUPO,
AND DE POL'S EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
IN THE
GOLDEN BRANCH;
OR, DEVIL'S AUCTION.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
CARNIVAL OF FUN
EVERY EVENING.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
Followed with
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
LEFFINGWELL AS SHYLOCK AND JENKINS.
IN REHEARSAL, MEDEA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
First week in America of
JOSEPH PFAU,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
from the Emperor's Circus, St. Petersburgh, the only successful rival of the renowned Leotard, who was engaged in Europe expressly for the New-York Circus, and will appear
EVERY NIGHT
AND AT THE MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
an exhibition of
RECKLESS DARING, MUSCULAR POWER
AND GYMNASTIC SKILL,
which has never been equaled in this country.
See advertisement in MONDAY'S TIMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
With the following artists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Fourth appearance of this highly-successful Contralto.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
the celebrated Pianist,
together with
Signor ABELLA,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AT
STEINWAY HALL
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 14.
MME. LOUISA KAPP YOUNG,
The renowned Prima Donna from the Italian Opera.
MLLE. ALIDA TOPP,
The eminent Pianist. (First appearance in America.)
THE ARION SOCIETY,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Steinway Hall, Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; McCoy, No. 112 Bowery, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR."
500 additional seats on the floor of the Hall will be provided.
Reserved seats at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall. Unreserved seats at all other book and music stores.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SECOND GRAND
SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. H. DRAPER, Director.

THOMAS BALL'S
great marble portrait statue of
EDWIN FORREST
as Caius Marcius Coriolanus, on exhibition at No. 812 Broadway. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.
HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and other paintings, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10 o'clock. For discription see catalogue.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—O. H. Rivers' new rooms, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. These elegant rooms are unsurpassed by any in this country. Now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—A new class open on Monday and Thursday. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

THE FINEST AND BEST PIANOS IN New-York City, all new, to rent at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 138 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY PIANist a few more private pupils; terms $25 per quarter; unexceptionable references given. Address L., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MRS. THOMAS CAULFIELD OFFERS instruction to advanced pupils. Singing, harp, piano-forte. Applications No. 54 West 32d-st.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER, PROFESSOR OF Music. Address Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Piano Warerooms.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Tabular Statement of the First Division Strength—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *resumé* of National Guard news is presented for the information of those interested:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Nov. 2:

Staff of Commander-in-Chief—James Burt, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with rank from Oct. 31, *vice* M. J. Farrell, resigned.

First Division—William H. Cheesbrough, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Oct. 21, original vacancy.

First Regiment of Infantry—James M. Oswald, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 2, *vice* Wilber C. Smith, dismissed. Nicholas C. Linsner, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 2, *vice* Frederick Kochert, promoted. Joseph F. Sweeney, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 10, *vice* C. H. Carling, declined.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—James H. Ingersoll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 27, *vice* David H. Holdredge, resigned. Charles S. Van Norden, Captain, with rank from Oct. 3, *vice* Peter Palmer, resigned. Richard Allison, Captain, with rank from Oct. 9, *vice* C. H. Meday, promoted. Henry S. Steele, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 3, *vice* C. S. Van Norden, promoted. Gulian V. Quilliard, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 3, *vice* H. S. Steele, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Robert P. Marten, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 30, *vice* Wm. E. Fariel, resigned. Noah Loder, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 30, *vice* R. P. Marten, promoted. John S. Huyler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 4, *vice* W. H. Dougherty, dismissed. Robert P. Courtney, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 23, *vice* D. W. Lee, resigned. Joseph B. Pollock, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 23, *vice* Robert P. Courtney, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Baumann, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 11, *vice* F. Kolhaupt, resigned. Louis Knittel, Captain, with rank from Aug. 22, *vice* Wm. Seebach, promoted Major Fifth Regiment. Chas. Richter, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 22, *vice* Louis Knittel, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Edward S. Daniell, Captain, with rank from Oct. 16, *vice* William B. Hunter, resigned. William Barnett, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 16, *vice* E. S. Daniell, promoted. J. Oscar Voute, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 16, *vice* William Barnett, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—William L. B. Steers, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Sept. 9, original vacancy. James McLeer, Quartermaster, with rank from Sept. 9, *vice* William H. Tigney, resigned.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—George Sperl, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 16, *vice* John Bedeispacker, deceased. William H. H. Barker, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 28, original vacancy.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Theodore F. Allen, First-Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 25 *vice* A. D. Snow, resigned.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Reorganizing. Officers rank Oct. 23. William Reynolds, Captain; Othniel Williams, Captain; George W. Boyce, First-Lieutenant; FRANCIS A. PARKER, First-Lieutenant; David C. Coats, First-Lieutenant; John W. Bartlett, First-Lieutenant; John Ward, Second-Lieutenant; Walter C. McDowell, Second-Lieutenant; Charles M. Morrison, Second-Lieutenant.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Original vacancies. Officers rank Oct. 18. William C. Pollard, Captain; Amos Howard, First-Lieutenant; A. P. Hauver Second-Lieutenant.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Charles Martin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 30, *vice* G. C. Green, resigned. David S. Brower, Captain, with rank from October 11, *vice* Jacob Brown, resigned. Faile M. Faliesen, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 15, original vacancy.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry.—Miles W. Hawley, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from October 9, original vacancy.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Edward Byrne, Captain, with rank from July 12, *vice* Kearns Watson, resigned. Daniel Draddy, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 21, *vice* D. L. Sullivan, declined. Thomas F. Farrell, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 21, *vice* Daniel Draddy, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry—Thomas Girvan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 4, *vice* F. F. Taylor, resigned.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry—Wm. H. Hull, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Sept. 14, *vice* S. V. R. Goodrich, relieved.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—John J. Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from June 24, *vice* Jas. E. Coulter, resigned.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Almon Hinds, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 21, *vice* Wm. H. Cunningham, declined.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Gabriel L. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from July 9, original vacancy.

Battalion of Light Artillery, Fifth Brigade.—John Gilchrist, Jr., Adjutant, with rank from Oct. 7, original vacancy. Casper Knaut, Quartermaster, with rank from Oct. 7, original vacancy. Philip Wackerman, Captain, with rank from Sept. 17, *vice* John Timmes, promoted. William Ernst, First-Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 17, *vice* Philip Wackerman, promoted. John Schmall, Second-Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 17, *vice* William Ernst, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Nov. 2:

Seventh Regiment, First Lieut. PEYTON JAUDIN, Oct. 31.

Seventh Regiment, Second Lieut. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, Jr., Oct. 31.

Forty-seventh Regiment, First Lieut. GEORGE B. SIMONS, Oct. 31.

Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. GEORGE I. TYSON, Oct. 31.

Twelfth Regiment, First Lieut. GEORGE STEWART, Oct. 31.

Eighty-third Regiment, Capt. JAMES VAN VRANKEN, Nov. 1.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade, Capt. THOMAS BARNES, Oct. 31.

STRENGTH OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

We have prepared the following table, showing the results of the inspections in the First Division for the two years just closed. By the aid of these figures the reader may perceive at a glance the actual progress made by each command during the year:

	1866. Present.	1866. Absent.	1866. Total.	1867. Present.	1867. Absent.	1867. Tot.
Cavalry Brigade.						
First Regiment	292	120	412	415	93	508
Third Regiment	583	149	732	431	136	567
Otto Troop	44	52	96	now in Third Reg.		
Wash. Grey Troop	..	..	..	78	72	150
Total	919	321	1240	924	301	1225
First Brigade.						
Second Regiment	400	406	720	349	300	649
Twelfth Regiment	488	285	773	366	290	656
Seventy-first Regt	462	279	741	397	250	647
Total	1264	970	2234	1112	840	1952
Second Brigade.						
First Artillery	314	225	825	541	170	711
Third Regiment	282	539	821	335	110	445
Fifth Regiment	637	249	886	657	167	824
Sixth Regiment	389	182	571	412	180	592
Eighth-fourth Regt	*318	354	672	243	341	584
Ninety-sixth Regt	449	251	700	604	164	768
Total	2475	1800	4275	2792	1132	3924
Third Brigade.						
First Regiment	210	223	433	281	110	391
Seventh Regiment	713	534	1247	682	334	1016
*Eighth Regiment	474	260	734	480	107	587
Ninth Regiment	484	201	685	430	146	576
Thirty-seventh Regt	341	294	635	347	136	483
Fifty-fifth Regiment	293	277	570	356	215	571
Total	2515	1789	4304	2576	1048	3624

*The Washington Gray's Squadron were inspected with the Eighth Regiment in 1866.

	1866. Present.	1866. Absent.	1866. Total.	1867. Present.	1867. Absent.	1867. Tot.
Fourth Brigade.						
Fourth Regiment	342	345	687	256	319	575
Eleventh Regiment	561	239	800	640	59	699
Twenty-second Regt	530	237	767	467	239	706
Sixty-ninth Regt	376	167	543	396	199	595
Seventy-ninth Regt	256	127	383	243	159	402
Total	2064	1115	3179	2002	975	2977
Recapitulation.						
Cavalry Brigade	919	321	1240	924	301	1225
First Brigade	1264	970	2234	1112	840	1952
Second Brigade	2475	1800	4275	2792	1132	3924
Third Brigade	2515	1789	4304	2576	1048	3624
Fourth Brigade	2064	1115	3179	2002	975	2977
Total	9237	5995	15232	9406	4296	13702

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

On Wednesday the Twenty-second Regiment paraded at Tompkins-square for inspection and review. The battalion was under command of Col. GEO. B. POST, and made a brilliant appearance. Gen. ASPINWALL was on the ground, accompanied by several members of his staff. The several movements in the review were correctly observed, and the inspection passed off remarkably well. There were 467 present, and 239 absent, making the aggregate strength 706.

The First Cavalry were inspected on Friday at Tompkins-square, and reviewed by Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY. The regiment was under command of Col. BRINKER, and made a creditable appearance. There were 415 present, and 93 absent, a gratifying record.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At an election of Company F, Ninth Regiment, held at the armory in West Twenty-sixth-street on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, to fill vacancies, the following were elected non-commissioned officers: Fifth Sergeant John H. Wood, to be Second Sergeant, in place of Charles W. Homan; Fourth Sergeant Martin W. McKinnon, to be Third Sergeant, in place of John P. Fleming, warrant vacated; private Samuel C. Smith, to be Fourth Sergeant, in place of Martin W. McKinnon, promoted; Treasurer William H. King, to be Fifth Sergeant, in place of John H. Wood, promoted; private Samuel Wyatt, to be Third Corporal; private William R. Hazelton, to be Fourth Corporal; private Lambert B. Green, to be Secretary, in place of John B. Taylor, promoted to be Sergeant-Major. Capt. William E. Van Wyck presided.

The regular Fall parade of the First Division will take place on the 25th inst., the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British. A ridiculous report has been placed in circulation to the effect that the troops will be reviewed by the Governor at Harlem or Morrisania. Albany would be nearer his Excellency, and save him considerable trouble. We opine that the famous Fourth of July programme will be followed by Gen. SHALER, so the members of the National Guard need not be alarmed unnecessarily.

Col. T. W. PARMELE has resumed command of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The President of the National Labor Congress declared in a speech in Washington that he is sure of being able to lay before Congress this Winter a petition bearing 800,000 names in behalf of an eight-hour law.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Recent Elections in the City—Corrected Vote by Wards.

Below we give a corrected vote by Wards for Senators, Assemblymen, the Judiciary and County officers. It should be remembered that the official canvass which commences on Tuesday next, may materially reduce some of the majorities here given:

STATE SENATORS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Leggett, Rep.	Kerrigan, Moz.	Tweed, Tam.
1	103	302	1744
2	71	56	193
3	130	213	971
4	21	971	1657
5	545	403	1459
6	37	1309	2100
7	287	544	3565
13	621	579	2429
14	272	1654	1779
Total	2087	5925	15597

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	White, Rep.	Keyser, Rep.	Norton, Tam.	Blauvelt, Dem. U.
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	393
9	1714	[illegible]	[illegible]	616
15	1066	[illegible]	[illegible]	226
16	1195	461	3076	445
Total	5162	1669	9727	1680

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Ashman, Rep.	McKinley, Mozart.	Creamer, Tam.
10	740	540	2938
11	1002	668	5546
12	1855	1110	7545
Total	3597	2318	16029

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Pullman, Rep.	Bradley, Tam.	Hardy, Mozart.
18	1652	3858	1249
20	1822	3397	3500
21	2221	3924	666
Total	5695	11179	5415

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Berryman, Rep.	Genet, Tam.	Tuomey, Mozart.
12	1354	2339	602
19	1684	2833	2019
22	1913	2424	1849
Total	4951	7696	4470

ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

H. C. Murphy, Tam... 3760 | Jos. Scully, Rep... 748
Charles Moore, Moz... 1500 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

Dennis Burns, Tam... 2559 | Const. Donoho, Dem. Union... 1061
Jas. Donovan, Moz... 1538 |
Michael Crane, Rep... 421 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

Dan. O'Reilly, Tam... 3609 | John Hayes, Moz... 8

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Galvin, Tam... 3594 | Isaac Wolf, Rep... 403
John Glass, Moz... 1722 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Chris. Johnson, Tam... 2777 | C. T. Polhamus, Rep... 1126
Chris. Monaghan, Moz. 1452 | John Bogan, Dem. U'n. 660

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Timothy J. Campbell, Tam... 1484 | Fred. Zimmer... 1332
| James O. Ellery, Rep... 789

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James Riley, Tam... 1733 | Wm. P. Richardson,
J. A. Richmond... 1354 | Rep... 1088

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

James Reed, Tam... 3631 | Mich. Eberhardt, Rep. 1360
Michael Cassidy, Moz. 1773 | —— Clark... 302

NINTH DISTRICT.

Wm. G. Bergen, Tam... 3319 | G. P. Coddington, Rep 1868

TENTH DISTRICT.

Anth. Hartman, Tam... 3197 | Samuel Mullen, Moz... 984
R. F. Bauer, Rep... 1008 |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Peter Traner, Tam... 2644 | J. V. Gridley, Rep... 2126

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

W. B. Quinn, Tam... 2618 | Jas. McCarthy, Rep... 829
J. A. Dinkle, Moz... 1607 |

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jas. C. Moran, Tam... 2683 | R. J. Montague... 287
Chas. P. Shaw, Rep... 1604 |

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James McKeever, Tam 1979 | John Nugent... 409
Chas. H. Whalen... 738 | L. W. Maires, Moz... 209
A. H. Mulligan, Rep... 713 |

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Alex. Frear, Tam... 1979 | W. J. Stuart, Rep... 1281
A. V. Petit, Dem. Un. 1572 |

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jas. Irving, Indep't... 1752 | Henry Rowley, Rep... 1304
Wm. Baird, Tam... 1475 | Michael Lambert... 1185

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

F. H. Flagg, Mozart... 2270 | James Kelly, Tam... 1898
J. W. Mason, Rep... 1870 |

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

L. D. Kiernan, Tam... 2498 | Michael Fay... 1124
S. S. Urmy, Rep... 1432 | P. H. McDonough, Moz. 431

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

W. L. Wile, Tam... 1080 | John Quinn, Dem. Un... 485
J. D. Miner, Rep... 840 |

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

G. B. Van Brunt, Rep. 2196 | John Keegan, Tam... 663
H. Clausen, Jr., Moz... 2090 |

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Wm. Hitchman, Tam... 1537 | W. H. McCarthy, Moz. 1097
R. C. Brown, Rep... 1201 | Michael Halloran, Rep. 1033

SHERIFF.

Wards.	Abbe, Rep.	Connolly, Mozart.	O'Brien, Tam.
1	174	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	94	107	341
3	130	189	[illegible]
4	223	1241	1775
5	616	323	[illegible]
6	22	1542	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	1071	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	814	1778	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1572	1806	[illegible]
17	2276	1848	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	4428
19	[illegible]	2068	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	2084	[illegible]
21	2090	1694	[illegible]
22	1982	4105	1288
Totals	27,468	41,940	42,820

O'Brien over Conolly... 880

COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Haggerty, Rep.	Loew, Tam.	Conner, Moz.	Walsh, Dem. Un.
1	122	1196	894	357
2	45	110	146	34
3	138	260	216	104
4	150	1292	395	1257
5	507	880	736	646
6	132	1658	600	1192
7	628	1820	1505	1360
8	965	1667	1572	675
9	2507	1746	1730	[illegible]
10	651	2462	780	[illegible]
11	860	4157	2135	[illegible]
12	1485	1336	1309	814
13	671	1560	1443	376
14	309	1362	1122	1086
15	1265	1117	915	3341
16	1937	1841	1981	396
17	752	3617	2296	611
18	1796	2670	1818	[illegible]
19	1543	2160	2600	498
20	2011	3363	1692	1143
21	1938	3110	1349	513
22	1908	1822	2293	1267
Totals	22298	43275	30170	16109

Loew over Conner... 14105

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Wards.	Hawkins, Rep.	Hall, Tam & Moz.	Waterbury, Dem. Un.
1	121	1846	284
2	74	177	31
3	147	449	101
4	179	1778	[illegible]
5	543	1280	[illegible]
6	199	2851	797
7	735	4042	628
8	1069	3441	622
9	2579	3426	765
10	605	2767	442
11	1134	4877	481
12	1563	2451	543
13	382	2265	386
14	345	2522	1019
15	1438	1931	316
16	2168	3846	430
17	1942	7250	1048
18	1864	4680	862
19	1747	3869	740
20	2061	4347	2208
21	2344	4308	476
22	1875	4002	1298
Total	25634	68369	15229

Hall over Hawkins... 43735

THE JUDICIARY.

The following is the vote for Judges in this City:

Wards.	Ct. Appeals. Mason, Republican.	Ct. Appeals. Grover, Democratic.	Supreme Ct. Fithian, Republican.	Supreme Ct. Cardozo, Democratic.	Marine Court. Ritterband, Republican.	Marine Court. Curtis, Tammany.	Marine Court. Horne, Dem. Union.
1	114	1281	114	1855	115	1884	218
2	89	247	80	245	79	221	28
3	145	563	144	567	142	474	114
4	[illegible]	2751	[illegible]	2772	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	1946	[illegible]	3192	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	184	[illegible]	179	3284	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1612
8	1063	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	347	[illegible]	331	[illegible]	[illegible]	2341	[illegible]
15	1463	[illegible]	1461	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	2212	[illegible]	2205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1914	[illegible]	1932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1935	[illegible]	1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	1817	[illegible]	1839	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	2040	[illegible]	1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	2081	[illegible]	2076	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	2044	[illegible]	2129	[illegible]	2047	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grover over Mason... [illegible]
Cardozo over Fithian... [illegible]
Curtis over Ritterband... [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

Wards.	Cowles, Rep.	Stewart, Rep.	Monell, Tam.	Barbour, Tam.	Ledwith, Moz.
1	111	95	1890	570	1739
2	80	80	250	143	105
3	143	147	491	418	268
4	249	222	2771	1176	1724
5	665	650	2185	1072	1127
6	172	168	2986	1273	1819
7	749	789	4613	2860	2573
8	971	987	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	2720	2709	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	752	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	1132	1212	[illegible]	4262	2229
12	1596	1088	2835	1818	1536
13	913	923	[illegible]	1867	1845
14	332	333	2370	[illegible]	1751
15	1469	1541	2344	[illegible]	823
16	2185	2197	3597	[illegible]	1835
17	1973	2176	8174	[illegible]	2300
18	1899	1969	5066	[illegible]	2246
19	1807	1811	[illegible]	[illegible]	2116
20	2001	1957	6464	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	2080	2165	4706	[illegible]	1377
22	2349	2161	[illegible]	2116	3077
Total	26,231	25,998	79,471	47,868	40,197

Monell over Ledwith... 39,274 | Barbour over Cowles... 21,282
Monell over Cowles... 53,240 | Barbour over Stewart... 21,575
Monell over Stewart... 53,473

COMMON PLEAS.

Wards.	Long Term. Brown, Rep.	Long Term. Brady, Tam.	Short Term. Van Vorst, Rep.	Short Term. Barrett, Tam.	Short Term. Stephenson, Moz.
1	113	1536	113	1261	377
2	80	260	81	215	36
3	144	572	144	472	118
4	197	2755	197	2282	347
5	557	2194	558	1748	425
6	182	3986	181	2422	404
7	614	4710	753	4100	759
8	948	4064	975	3030	914
9	2726	4155	2745	3378	789
10	760	3217	754	3005	270
11	1191	6148	1036	5029	1074
12	1595	3054	1612	2500	545
13	914	3100	917	3110	998
14	335	3494	336	2911	526
15	1458	2316	1482	1870	342
16	2195	3658	2165	2517	941
17	1970	8519	2007	7597	1008
18	1898	5122	1916	4309	858
19	1812	4779	1737	3601	1184
20	2021	6800	2035	5328	853
21	2054	4776	1873	4286	386
22	2125	5052	2143	3049	1657
Total	25703	83377	25735	67974	14979

Brady's majority... 57,668. Barrett's plurality... 42239

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.	Ely, Jr., Dem. Union.	Brice, Tam.	Oliver, Republican.	William V. Alexander.	Patrick J. McAleer.	William Joyce.	Isaac Rosenberg.
1	473	1,347	198	129	231	1,423	392
2	108	150	74	80	43	162	47
3	289	314	137	141	111	161	755
4	1,332	1,501	280	245	980	1518	308
5	1,012	1,188	555	250	503	1194	413
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	1,907	1,287	1,420	1,450	[illegible]	1348	1175
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,617	179	1206
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2102	604
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1158	529
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1750	1243
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,422	2910	1676
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,763	1,122	2743	1333
19	2,571	2,319	1,280	1,813	771	2189	1535
20	2,193	3,179	[illegible]	2,113	2,000	2241	1181
21	1,483	3,296	1,944	1,971	[illegible]	2447	631
22	3,187	1,973	2,047	1,882	1,089	[illegible]	1516
Total	42,911	42,255	24,961	25,699	18,495	43,183	19,498

Ely over Brice... 656
Brice over Oliver... 17,294

CORONERS.

Wards.	Rep. Wilder.	Rep. Neumann.	Rep. Norval.	Tam. Rollins.	Tam. Keenan.	Tam. Flynn.
1	108	115	110	1275	1241	1884
2	74	81	77	151	146	159
3	150	148	151	274	325	381
4	189	189	183	884	1173	1838
5	536	548	574	829	976	1161
6	1143	147	169	1127	1930	1412
7	684	721	726	1786	4693	2838
8	967	518	1043	1414	1705	1865
9	2856	2858	3150	1357	1638	1970
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27,007	22,779	27,020	45,096	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wards.	Moz. Dem. Un. Wilder.	Tam. Keenan.	Moz. Smith.	Dm. Un. Hilton.	McK. Dm. Un. Lamb.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	172
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	775
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	555
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	2316	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2241
21	1195	732	1022	36	407
22	3132	2018	3236	225	1436
Total	38,652	48,167	30,704	1,860	12,681

Tammany Mayoralty Convention—Nomination of John T. Hoffman by Acclamation—Speeches and Incidents.

Last evening the delegates of the Tammany organization of the Democracy met in Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. The Democracy, considerably elated by the late elections, were promptly on time, and at 7:30 o'clock the Hall was densely crowded with the delegates and the spectators, all of whom, observing the recently established usages of Tammany, were very quiet and well behaved.

The Convention was called to order by WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman of the General Committee, and on motion, Judge JOHN M. BARBOUR was called to preside as temporary Chairman. Judge BARBOUR, taking the Chair, was evidently prepared with a diffuse and elegant oration, and was proceeding to deliver it, beginning by thanking the Democracy for the honor conferred on him by the large vote he received at the recent election. Speech-making, however, was not to the liking of some of the Convention, and Judge BARBOUR had hardly spoken a dozen words, before a delegate arose, and breaking into his harangue, nominated NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and CHARLES PLACE, as Secretaries.

The motion was carried, and the Convention proceeded to business. A Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and reported immediately. Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER, member of Congress, was named as President, and various gentlemen announced as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. CHANLER, on taking the chair, congratulated the Convention that New-York had been awakened from the slumber of years, and that with twenty majority at Albany, future legislation would be for the mechanic as well as the rustic.

The President concluding, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL began. He had in the outset something to say in congratulation to Tammany on the election of all its candidates on Tuesday. He, too, found consolation in the twenty majority at Albany; but touching lightly on that subject he went into a long and earnest eulogium of JOHN T. HOFFMAN. He spoke of him as the Mayor of good name, of good intentions, of good works, and, before six months—through that twenty majority at Albany—a Mayor of good and ample powers. Last Tuesday the doom of the Excise Law, and of all enactments robbing the Mayor of his just and proper powers, was written, and it behooved the people that during the approaching term the office should be filled by an honest and capable man, such a man as JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who had been the just Judge and upright Mayor in the past. Mr. HALL then went on to show that the tax of $21,000,000 last year, raised in the City, was not an evidence of extravagance on the part of either the Mayor or the Democracy. Of this amount, $8,890,000 had been paid to the State, $2,600,000 to the Police Commissioners, $3,000,000 to schools, $780,000 to the Fire Department, $400,000 to the repaving of Broadway by a Commission, and numerous other items, leaving a total of $8,389,000 expended under the auspices of the Mayor, with which he had satisfied all the needs of this great City. Mr. HALL concluded by moving that the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for reelection as Mayor be made by acclamation. The motion was received with enthusiasm, and having been seconded by District-Attorney COURTNEY, was carried unanimously, and a Committee sent after the candidate.

During the absence of the committee various speakers occupied the attention of the Convention, the first being Hon. S. S. COX, who was followed by Mr. THOMAS FIELD and Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, and Mayor HOFFMAN was then introduced amid a storm of cheers.

The Mayor made a speech accepting the nomination, in the course of which he attacked the Excise Law as tyrannous, and the various commissions as encroachments upon the rights of the citizens, and invoked unity and harmony in the Democratic Party, saying all should be invited back into the fold of Tammany except those few whose political profligacy had rendered them unfit for communion with their fellowmen.

After the conclusion of Mayor HOFFMAN'S address the Convention adjourned.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

Last evening the Republican Executive Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the holding of Conventions for the ensuing Charter elections. The President, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, occupied the chair.

The first business in order was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, with reference to the time and place of holding Nominating Conventions for the various City offices to be filled by election next month. A report having that object in view being presented, Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY offered as an amendment the following resolution:

Resolved, That this General Committee, being the only duly authorized exponent of the sentiment of the Union Republicans of the City of New-York, it is expected and required of them at the nominating Conventions that they will place before the people for their support for the ensuing elections such candidates only as are of undoubted integrity and unqualified supporters of the platform adopted by the late Union Republican State Convention.

An amendment was offered by Mr. WHITE, to the effect that the delegates to the Conventions should not be restricted to voting for Republicans, especially in the matter of the school officers.

This last amendment was productive of a lively debate, in which Messrs. THOMPSON, HASTIE, SPENCER, McLEOD and others participated.

The motion having been put, it was finally resolved that the call embodying the resolution of Mr. PINCKNEY be adopted—63 gentlemen voting in favor of, and 19 against the motion.

Mr. DAYTON moved that the motion for calling conventions be reconsidered, he taking the ground that it was not time for the Republican Party to put forward candidates without the sympathy or support of the Democratic Party. According to his views, the Democrats would vote for a Republican candidate for Mayor, if they were assured that the nomination were made by their own party.

The motion for reconsidering the question having been made and lost, the meeting was on a separate motion declared adjourned.

The Boiler Explosion at Union Hill—Coroner's Inquest Continued.

The inquest on the body of CHARLES HAUSCHEER, who lost his life by the explosion of a boiler in KOTH'S piano factory at Union Hill, two weeks since, was continued last evening before Coroner WHITE, at Justice REINHART'S office at Union Hill.

H. Emil Volz, being sworn, testified—That he resides at No. 675 Tenth-avenue, New-York, and is a practical machinist; he did some repairing on the machinery of the Piano Factory, at Union Hill, for George Fausel, about two weeks before the explosion; the machinery ran good after it was overhauled; it was not put up at first in a workmanlike manner; it was in good order four days before the explosion; examined the engineer and told Mr. Fausel he would be able to take charge of an engine and boiler, and he employed him on my recommendation; the boiler was being repaired while I was fixing the machinery; a piece of the boiler was taken out and another put in; since the explosion I have examined the pieces of boiler and found that the iron was not good; in the condition the boiler was in think it would stand 150 pounds of steam, and 200 pounds would not explode it if there was enough water; think there must have been something the matter with the exhaust pipe to have caused the explosion; I fixed the safety-valve to blow off at 100 pounds of steam; was in there the Thursday before the explosion, and there was between 60 and 70 pounds of steam on, and the engine was running good; Mr. Fausel sent Mr. Kath for me on that Saturday to come and see what was the matter with the exhaust pipe as water was running out; I came and found that the boiler had exploded; the gauge was fixed at 180 pounds.

Mr. FAUSEL was recalled and questioned at considerable length, but no additional facts of importance were elicited.

At this stage of the proceedings (10 o'clock P. M.) the Jury proceeded from Union Hill to the St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, for the purpose of taking the evidence of the engineer who was injured by the explosion. Upon arriving there, at 10:30 o'clock, Coroner WHITE made known the purpose of the visit. The Sister Principal requested that it might be postponed until morning, as the engineer as well as other patients, were asleep, and it might be injurious to some to disturb them. Under these circumstances the jury did not urge to be admitted, and from thence proceeded to the Coroner's office.

A proposition was then made to close the case without the evidence of the engineer, but after a considerable discussion it was decided to further postpone the inquiry.

The Dean Richmond Disaster—Argument of Counsel.

Yesterday the counsel in the case of the *Dean Richmond* disaster appeared before the Government Inspectors, at their office in Pine-street, and submitted their briefs, also their arguments concerning the testimony taken.

Mr. PRENTICE, on behalf of the *Dean Richmond*, called the attention of the Board to two important points to be ascertained and decided upon. These were, which vessel has to bear the responsibility for being in a place which made collision possible? and did both vessels do all that was possible to avoid collision? The Board had ruled that the Counsel the vessels would depend upon signals. Counsel then proceeded to show that the *Dean Richmond* blew her whistles at the proper time on the night of the accident, and that the signals were not heeded by the pilot of the *Vanderbilt*. The people of the *Vanderbilt* claimed that they did not hear the two whistles blown from the *Dean Richmond*, but if they had been attentive to their duty they would have heard them. Counsel next argued that the whistle of the propeller, which was faint and low, could not have been mistaken for the whistle of the *Vanderbilt*. With reference to the signals, the *Dean Richmond* followed the law in every particular. In speaking of the reliability of the evidence submitted, counsel claimed that on the part of the *Dean Richmond* no contradiction whatever would be found in the testimony, while the testimony on the part of the other vessel could not be reconciled. It has been proved that the officers of the *Dean Richmond* attended to their duties, and that no human power, on the decks of that vessel, could have avoided the collision. It was evident that one of the other party was responsible for the disaster, and he assumed, in view of all the testimony of the witnesses and of the facts in the case, that it was not possible for the *Dean Richmond* to avoid the collision.

Mr. McMAHON, representing the owners of the *Vanderbilt*, said it was the duty of the Board to ascertain the conduct of the licensed officers on the two vessels on the night of the disaster, and upon the course of the two vessels depended the question whether the pilots were acting according to law. Counsel then read extracts of the law to show which direction vessels should steer under certain circumstances, and took the position that the *Dean Richmond* violated the laws of the State of New-York and of Congress bearing on that subject. Witnesses had testified that the *Vanderbilt* gave one whistle; that whistle was given at the proper time, when the vessels were at the distance of 1½ miles apart. Fourteen men, seven of whom were disinterested parties, had sworn that they heard but a single whistle blown. Counsel next called the attention of the Board to the matter of reconciling the testimony. He said there was a possibility that the *Dean Richmond* blew the whistles, but if she did, they were not heard on board the *Vanderbilt*. He also referred to the direction in which the wind was blowing at the time of the collision, which was such as to favor the hearing of the whistles of the *Vanderbilt* by persons on the *Dean Richmond*, but made it difficult to hear the *Richmond's* whistles by those on the other vessel. He concluded by declaring that to attach blame to Capt. TRASHER, whose presence of mind had saved many lives from loss, would be a perversion of justice.

It is understood that the decision of the Board will be given within a few days.

Arrest of Fugitives from Justice—The Parties held for Examination.

Yesterday Detectives FARLEY and IRVING, of Police Headquarters, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, having in custody MICHAEL BURNS *alias* White, and JOHN LOVE *alias* Livingston, charged with a burglary upon the factory of PRATT, WHITNEY & Co., Hartford, Conn., on the night of the 14th of August last. Officers FARLEY and IRVING also brought as witnesses JOHN EADIE and Officer COLES, of the Hartford Police, and they desired such action upon the part of the Court as would enable them to hold their prisoners until a requisition for their return to Hartford could be obtained from Gov. ENGLISH.

Ex-Judge STUART appeared for the prisoners and maintained that the Justice must have the same amount of evidence to hold prisoners to await a requisition as would be necessary to hold them for trial. Justice LEDWITH coinciding with this view, the affidavit of JOHN EADIE against the prisoners was taken. The witness stated that he is the night-watchman of PRATT, WHITNEY & Co., and, on the night of the 14th August, while making his round of the building, he encountered the prisoners, with six other men on the stairway; that the gang seized him, carried him down stairs into the office, where they bound him hand and foot, gagged him and tied a handkerchief over his eyes. Leaving him in this helpless condition, he heard them go up stairs, and shortly afterward he heard a noise like the explosion of gunpowder, and he then heard the men leave the building. Mr. EADIE was not released from his unpleasant predicament until the building was opened on the following morning, when an examination of the premises showed that the place had been forcibly entered, and that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe of the Sewing-machine Company which occupied the upper floors, but that it had proved abortive.

The daring operators had left nothing by which they could be traced, and the Police of Hartford found themselves unable to discover them. The case was reported to the New-York Police Headquarters twelve days ago, and given in charge to Detectives FARLEY and IRVING, who, with nothing more than an intimate knowledge of the burglarious fraternities to guide them, at last gained information that justified them in arresting BURNS and LOVE. The parties in Hartford were telegraphed for, and yesterday Mr. EADIE positively identified the prisoners as two of the men whom he had encountered in the building and who had assisted in the outrage upon his person.

The prisoners were committed for examination.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Officer MARTINOT, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested MICHAEL DEVIN, eighteen years of age, on a charge of larceny preferred by THOS. FARLESS, of No. 263 Mott-street. It appears from the affidavits that on the 26th of last July the prisoner was intrusted with $61 38 in cash, and directed how to expend the same. Instead of obeying orders he absconded, and only returned to the City a few days ago. He was committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The crime of highway robbery appears to be becoming alarmingly frequent of late, there being hardly a day that one or more cases do not come before the Police Courts. The most recent of these cases is that of JOHN HARTY, a hack-driver, who alleges that on November 1, about 11 o'clock in the morning, he was driving slowly up Fourth-avenue, on his way to the stable, and when near Twenty-seventh-street, he was approached by a gang of six men, one of whom asked him if he wanted a job. HARTY replied in the affirmative, and one or two other remarks passed between him and the party, when one of them suddenly jumped upon the box and dealt him a powerful blow, which is the last that he remembers of the encounter, as the blow felled him senseless to the street. On recovering consciousness, he found that he had been robbed of his watch and that his assailants had fled. He gave information of the affair at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, together with a description of the person who had struck him, and, yesterday, Officers McCARTY and McGOWAN arrested EDWARD McCORMICK as one of the participants in the robbery, and they are confident that they will soon have the entire gang in custody. McCORMICK, who denies all knowledge of the affair, was remanded to the Station-house to await examination.

SINGULAR LEASE.

Oct. 14 Mrs. MARY C. WOOSTER, residing at No. 120 East Ninth-street, left home about 11 o'clock in the morning, and on her return late in the afternoon was told by her domestic, BRIDGET BRUNNER, that during her absence she had seen a strange woman coming down stairs, who, in reply to BRIDGET'S inquiry as to what she wanted, answered that she wanted Dr. FISHER, and being told he was not there, had gone out by the front door. Mrs. WOOSTER, going up to her room, found that during her absence a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, had been stolen. The strange woman was suspected of the theft, and efforts were made to find her, but entirely without success. Friday, however, the woman came again to the house and inquired for Dr. FISHER, and was at once recognized by the girl, BRIDGET, and was given into custody on a charge of stealing the watch and chain. The prisoner, who is a German woman of respectable appearance, gave the name of MARGARET WESSING, and denied all knowledge of the stolen property. She was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

From the affidavit of Officer LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, it appears that yesterday he detected JAMES McGINNIGAN in the act of attempting to steal a piece of flannel, valued at $20, from the front of the store No. 275 Grand-street. The prisoner was committed in default of bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

THEFT OF GUM.

Yesterday morning a case of gum, the property of HENRY T. INGALLS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, lying at Pier No. 44 East River, was broken open, and 300 pounds of gum, valued at $90, stolen. Subsequently the gum was found in the possession of PATRICK McCARTY, a junkman residing at No. 261 South-street, who was arrested upon a charge of stealing it. A complaint embodying the above facts having been made against him, the prisoner was committed in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of English carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., from the recent auction sales of Messrs. HADDEN & CO. A tremendous downfall of prices at HIRAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery, at wholesale and retail.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 9.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss M. Long, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Milward, Chicago; Richard Sharp, J. Costa, Havana; M. A. Hamilton, George and Wm. Barron, Chicago; Capt. Hardy and wife, Frances Souter and wife and servant, London; Wm. J. Johns and daughter, Pittsburgh; Miss Georgiana Harrison, Miss Anna J. Harrison, New-York; Benj. J. Forrester, Fred'k Hawkins, Geo. Swift, England; Mrs. T. Jerves and child, Miss Canfield, Wm. F. Eccleston, Horace Perkins, New-York; Andrew Lawson, J. Joaquique, S. C. Nevil, G. Vaughan, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Thompson, wife and child, Mrs. Jas. B. Chadwick, three children, Miss J. Chadwick and Miss H. Foster, Cincinnati; Rev. Albert L. Long, wife and three children, Mrs. Jane Willis Howard, Mrs. A. T. Stafford, Boston; Miss Bull, Frances Quinn and child, Dr. C. M. Carleton and wife, John C. Muller, Mrs. Leyden, A. P. Howard and brother, Baltimore; Mr. Ainsley and lady, New-York; Robt. Travers, Wm. Thuskinson, Chicago; Henry Cocker, Chicago; C. Topham, Mr. Henry Brown, Boston; Charles Bradbury, England; Jas. B. Chadwick, Cincinnati.

In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool—Mrs. McAlpine, Miss Corsey, Scotland; James Taylor, California; Miss Janet Bruce, Edward Kent, Brooklyn; Miss C. E. Hayward, Nottingham, England; James Coleman, Jersey City; George H. Martin, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Peter Strahan, Pittsburgh; Matthew Stewart, Newark; Susan McKenna, Philadelphia; John Gardner, Eliza Gardner, Lonaconing; Thos. Young, George Lawson, Delhi; Margaret Armstrong, Frederick R. Gudson, Sarah Devine, Edward Lawrence, New-York.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Mrs. Emily Lovell, Miss Cora Lovell, Master Joseph Lovell, Master Mansfield Lovell, Timothy King, Joseph Thornton, E. Schuster and wife, J. M. Benson, H. K. Peck, John Mulligan, J. S. Bergen, Charles Beadles, Wm. Johnson, Joseph Carter, J. C. McGrath, R. C. Boyd, Joseph Cameron, James Holbrook.

In steamship Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans—Mrs. E. J. Evans and child, Mrs. C. Fisher and sister, Miss G. Brown, Miss A. Marvin, Miss Kate Hogan, Mrs. McTooley, Mrs. Ellen Mullen, C. H. Pix, William Montgomery, E. C. Palmer and wife, Mrs. Fred. Frye, Miss E. Julia Green, Mrs. S. H. Green, Mrs. Mack, infant and nurse, B. Proctor, William C. Cullen, Nicholas Fitzsimons, Miss Mary Fitzsimons, Mrs. M. Fitzsimons, Master McLellan, James Welsh, Mrs McLellan, infant and servant, Mrs. D. Tillotson and nurse, Mrs. Brooks, Thomas Cadbert, William Moss, J. P. Boesch, T. J. Copping, W. Starr, Charles Jenkins, W. L. Thompson and wife, Mrs. C. Staples.

In steamship Monterey, for New-Orleans—Miss Emma Otten, Miss Lotta Depough, M. Guibert, Mrs. J. O. Carter, two children and servant, Rev. Paul Bauser, E. J. Demerest, E. J. Penson, W. D. Aithauser, Neil Moore, Frederick Kern, William Dorn, Joseph Pezzolo, Emanuel Forchman, John Ashford, John Williams, Joseph Mackey, B. Campbell, wife and daughter, Henry Wilson, Elizabeth Donald, Mrs. Hines and child, Geo. Fergan, John Haig, Jules Gobert, Richard Plate, Geo. Smith, Henry J. Coyle, Wm. J. Isaacs, Geo. G. Champman, Thomas Glon, H. P. Cosley, G. W. Platt, E. A. Robbins, John Daggert, John Morrison, Peter Dexter, Gus. Willetts, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Wm. Parker Smith, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; R. S. More, M. Jacobs, Col. Fitch, wife, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. A. Edmondston, Mrs. Brownwell, Miss K. Brownwell, Julia Beattie, J. R. Cobb, Jno. B. Garcelon, Mr. Cobbin and wife, J. C. Nichols and wife, Mrs. Charles Cole and 3 children, J. M. Taylor, wife and child, Jas. L. Lockie and wife, Miss Browen, Mrs. A. M. Wilson and 2 children, Mrs. Stone and servant, G. H. Coley and lady, J. F. Georgia, Col. Blunt, wife and child, Mrs. John D. Esterbrook, Miss Nellie Brunstead, Ryack Smith, Frank A. Pierson, W. R. Bartlett, Warren Scranton, Mrs. H. Scranton.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 9.—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Mrs. Parson and child, J. W. Godberry and wife, Mrs. Kirchoff and child, Jas. P. Braner, Mrs. Hamilton, Glentworth Chist An Nebet and family, Matilde Wegelin, M. Raphaelsky, Mr. Lorengen, Mr. Griessinger, Jas. L. Glentworth, Ernst Knabe and wife, George Bechtel, B. G. Hermer, H. Wedstein, George Schlosstein and family, G. Schaeffer, Adolph Schlosstein, Elise Kaiser, George Lauer, F. Scott and family, R. Slark and family, F. Jacobs, H. Bullingbroke, R. Dyer and family, Baron von Eschwege, Baron von Dusel, F. Prime and family, W. H. Webb, A. Hess, G. F. Sets, John Adams and family, H. D. Junker, and 40 in second cabin.

NOV. 9.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Burr and family, J. C. Almy, Rev. J. Dickson, Miss Betts, Miss McFarland, E. Smith, G. Clotery, Mrs. Clotery, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Kessmann, Mrs. Troutiet, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Hillyer, J. Minot, Jr., W. Houston, Mrs. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Hutton.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. C. H. Groves, Mrs. Stewart and three children, A. Baird, H. Knobe and lady, Miss M. Cotter, Mr. Strobert, J. R. Grady, Mrs. S. McName, Jas. Hamilton, B. F. Page, A. Vredenberg.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—F. A. Seiberlich, wife and infant, W. Hooper, Mrs. J. B. McChesney and infant, S. Reinhardt, Lieut. I. G. Penny and wife, J. A. Warwick, Thomas Howett, E. Wilcox, E. R. Wilson, A. W. Putnam, wife and daughter; W. G. Cone and wife, E. G. Moore, wife and infant; A. Richardson and daughter, Mr. T. Perry, Mrs. E. Boyd, two children and servant; Mrs. O. S. Carville, A. L. Rosecrans, Hon. Mr. Johnson, wife, two children and servant; John G. Hall, A. Ferral and wife, Otis Clark, wife and child, J. R. Gregg and wife, Hon. John Conness and child, Mrs. Garrison and two children, Capt. G. H. Taylor and child, Gen. W. H. French, Mrs. F. Owens and child, Gen. E. M. McCook, Miss Dawson, J. H. Geer, Major A. W. Bowman, Hon. W. M. Stewart and wife, Mrs. B. Staley and four children, J. G. Argues, Miss S. E. Pierson, Mrs. M. A. Snyder, Mrs. C. Griffin, Mrs. Helen Harper and infant, H. Mass, George F. Benkett, wife and two children, George M. Benkett, J. Pierce, Charles Teaco, Mrs. F. Walter, four children and servant, Mrs. D. B. Cleveland and infant, B. E. Angers, Miss A. W. Morton, M. Landers, Mrs. B. Churchill, S. T. Gage, Miss L. Sonell, Mrs. John Dorsey and infant, Miss Annie Copeland, C. C. Argues, B. H. Stow, H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Rhode and two children, D. N. Bell, F. B. Kimball, Gen. T. Kirby Smith, S. D. L. Delgardo, Capt. Garcia y Garcia, J. D. T. A. Garcia y Garcia, Pedro Castelln—45 in second cabin, and 187 in steerage.

In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—R. Barthold, wife and 2 children, A. Pagenstecher and wife, H. Sturzberg, wife and child, Julia Mauer, G. T. Pancoast, wife and daughter, G. Schott, E. Suerling, J. H. Schmidt, A. Dedda, G. Stammer, A. Wulff, Marie Degener and 2 children, Joan Crabb, Alma Meyer and 4 children, A. Seligman, Louise Miller, 5 children and servant, G. Aigner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 6 41 | Sun sets... 4 47 | Moon sets... 4 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 45 | Hell Gate... 8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamers John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Brown and Davis; Gen. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National S. S. Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships H. B. Wright, Frear, Bristol, E. R. P. Buck & Co.; R. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Mohanna, (Br.,) McLean, Belfast, L. C. L. Wright & Co.; Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee; Wm. Rathbone, Deane, Savannah, Lawrence Giles & Co.

Brigs Wanderer, (Br.,) Farrell, Halifax; Ponvert, Albert, Sago, Cuba, Thompson & Hunter; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; James Crosby, Baldwin, Carthagena, Savannilla and Santa Martha, Pastor.

Schrs. Nellie Bloomfield, Robbie, Stamford; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Louisa Francis, Allen, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Emma D. Vinner, Townsend, Galveston, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Willie Martin, Noyes, Fernandina, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Grace Webster, Randall, Baltimore; W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; C. C. Raymond, Higgins, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Home, Young, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sailed.

Steamships Cimbria for Hamburg, City of Antwerp for Liverpool, Virginia for Liverpool, Caledonia for Glasgow, Mount Vernon for Vera Cruz, George Washington for New-Orleans, Eiydan, Monterey for New-Orleans, San Jacinto for Savannah, Huntsville for Savannah, Manhattan for Charleston, W. C. Clyde for Washington, N. C., Ellen S. Terry for Newbern, Saratoga for Richmond.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 7, lat. 40 54, lon. 66 36, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bd. E., showing 3 blue lights; at the same time, a steamer, supposed to be a Cunard steamship. 8th, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 42, passed Brem. steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen; at the same time, steamship Atalanta, hence for London.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 26, Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. McDonald & Co. Had bad weather and strong gales the entire passage; carried away foretopsail yard, split sails, &c.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Nov. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamships Cimbria for Hamburg, City of Antwerp for Liverpool, Virginia for Liverpool, Caledonia for Glasgow, Mount Vernon for Vera Cruz, Geo. Washing

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 2d inst., S. W. Pass 3d, with cotton to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Nov. 8, 3 P. M., passed steamships Herman Livingston and Tybee, bound S.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 7, lat. 40 54, lon. 66 36, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. showing 3 blue lights; at the same time a steamer supposed to be a Cunard steamship; 8th, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 42, passed Bremen steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen; at same time, steamship Atalanta, hence for London.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Nov. 8, 3 P. M., passed steamships H. Livingston and Tybee, bound south.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) H. Wessels, Bremen, via Southampton Oct. 29, with mdse. and 443 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had during the whole passage strong variable winds and rough weather. Nov. 4, lat. 47 19 N., lon. 44 2, passed Cunard steamship Persia, bound E. Nov. 8, lat. 41 N., lon. 64 21 W., saw a steamer of the same line eastward bound.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Moore 54 hrs. from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to James Hand.

Ships James Bright and Emerald Isle, from Liverpool, anchored on the Bar.

Ship Wild Rover, (of Boston,) Taylor, Manilla June 14. Passed Angier Aug. 3, with hemp to master. Aug. 8, lat. 28 30, lon. 28 E., spoke ship Josiah F. Hale, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng. Oct. 9, lat. 20 28 N., lon. 33, spoke a U. S. revenue cutter, topsail-schooner rigged.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. and 79 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Sld. in co. with ships John Bright and Emerald Isle, for New-York.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Barbados Oct. 19, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Nov. 2, lat. 33, lon. 70, experienced a hurricane from W. to N. W.; had to scud 22 hours before it; split maintopsail.

Bark Argonaut, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 215 passengers to Herman Koop.

Bark Ahse Roy, (of Halifax,) Douglass, Glasgow 43 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had strong westerly gales nearly the entire passage.

Bark S. Morton, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardiner, Halifax 8 ds., with plaster to Morrison & Philips.

Bark S. Morton, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardiner, Halifax 6 ds., with plaster to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Josephine, (Br.,) Forbes, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Penman, Dickerson, Pensacola 28 days, with lumber.

Brig Dominion, White, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Penniman, Dickson, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber to Bushman. For the last 10 days experienced strong N. and N. E. gales; lost part of deck load and strained the vessel, causing her to leak badly.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout for Boston, with coal.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Malaga 30 ds., with fruit to Floyd & Nevins.

Brig J. Means, Alison, Machias, with lath.

Schr. Vapor, Bogert, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to master. Nov. 2, off Hatteras, in a gale from N. E., shipped a sea, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. R. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. C. A. Thompson, Hallet, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to—Hinman.

Schr. Fanny W. Johnson, Marts, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Lyra, (Br.,) Holmes, Horton, N. S., 9 ds., to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sine, (Br.,) Denier, Rockland, N. B., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Frances, Gibb, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. S. Buckingham, Storry, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr. R. K. Ingraham, Stotof, Rockland for New-Bedford.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Phinney, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Effersons, Brewst, Albany for Hartford.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, South Amboy for Salem.

Schr. Connecticut, Stapel, Elizabethport for New-Bedford.

Schr. Florence, Peckingham, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. S. Clark, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Stranger, Stevens, Brookhaven.
Schr. Adline, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Saratoga, Sebin, Providence.
Schr. Letel, Poole, Bridgeport.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchison, Fall River.
Schr. M. Hall, Troy, Portland.
Schr. Charger, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Lawson, Hade, Providence.
Schr. Josephine, Brockell, Providence.
Schr. Butler, Fowler, Brookhaven.
Schr. Charles, Hall, Taunton.
Schr. Anderson, Stoves, Portland.
Schr. Speaker, Holt, New-London.
Schr. P. Ryan, Sheffield, Stonnington.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Haven.
Schr. W. A. Tyler, Rhoades, Providence.
Schr. Noyes, Crowel, Salem.
Schr. Mail, Robert, Greewich.
Schr. Hamond, Crams, Eastport.
Schr. Glenwood, Nine, Glenwood.
Schr. Louise, Eldridge, New-Haven.
Schr. Roanoke, Bolt, Taunton.
Schr. Harriet, Stevens, New-London.
Schr. Minor, Malt, Chatham.
Schr. Seaman, Nile, Boston.
Schr. Tyall, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah, Jones, Robert, New-Haven.
Schr. Wilson, Sommand, Boston.
Schr. Attwood, Newland, Salem.
Schr. Atmels, Tompkins, Taunton.
Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Taunton.
Schr. Lamonth, Tabbage, Bristol.
Schr. Forester, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Godfrey, Sears, Salem.
Schr. Union, Freeman, Providence.
Schr. Lady Adams, King, Fall River.
Schr. Henry, Hale, Providence.
Schr. Estella, Brody, Bridgeport.
Schr. Demand, Jonson, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Ella, Smith, Newcastle.
Schr. Elizabeth, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Iola, Miller, Providence.
Schr. Rebecca, Price, Boston.
Schr. Bertrand, Wilson, Rockland.
Schr. Louisa, Hare, Northport.
Schr. Belle, Howell, Boston.
Schr. Small, Hall, Machiasport, 12 days.
Schr. Happuch, Ryder, Harwich.
Schr. Pauline, Price, Fall River.
Schr. Fanny Hamman, Clark, Portland.
Schr. Vote, Palm, Huntingdon.
Schr. Ottoman, Nile, Bangor, with lumber, 8 days.
Schr. Lawson, Chase, Portland.
Schr. Monitor, Smith, Wareham.
Schr. Deming, Budworth, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Albany for Westerly, R. I.
Schr. S. Crocker, Presby, Philadelphia.
Schr. Phare, Shrouds, Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann and Susan, Douglass, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.
Schr. F. A. Newcomb, Gorham, Wellfleet for Nansemond, Va.
Schr. H. N. Somers, Somers, Virginia, with vegetables.
Schr. J. R. Allen, Gales, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hodges, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr. Merrill C. Hart, Hart, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eurotas, Burdeall, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Helen Mar, Higginson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary & Eliza, Wiley, Thomaston, for York River.
Schr. Roxana Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Price, Cramer, Richmond, Va., 4 ds.
Schr. G. K. Taylor, Warren, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. R. L. Sturges, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. C. M. Davidson, Jeffers, Providence.
Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Clark, Savannah.
Schr. M. Holmes, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. Mary L. Gage, Hopkins, Baltimore, 5 ds.
Schr. C. R. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr. Eurotas, Birdsall, Virginia, to Thos. M. Benton.
Schr. G. P. Taylor, Warren, Norfolk, Va., 4 ds.

BELOW—Ships John Bright and Emerald Isle from Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 26—Arr. Amer. bark American Eagle, Hartford, from New-York. Oct. 30. Amer. steamer Rising Star, Conner, from New-York. Oct. 31. Amer. brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, from New-York.

Oct. 29—Cld. Amer. schr. Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, for Navassa; Amer. bark Magdalena, Chapman, for New-York. Nov. 1, Amer. bark Ada Carter, Kenney, for Key West, Fla.; Amer. steamer Rising Star, Conner, for New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—Arr. steamers McClellan from Baltimore, Norma from Aux Payes. Br. brig Charlotte from St. John, N. B., for New-York, with a cargo of freestone; went ashore on Sunken Rock, off Little Cranberry Island, in a gale on the 4th inst.; she was bilged, and with her cargo will be a total loss. Her sails and rigging will probably be saved.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9—Cld. steamer James A. Gray for Baltimore.

The steamer Zodiac is aground below, but will probably float at high tide.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 583, Nov. 9, 1867.
70, 29, 13, 73, 55, 76, 23, 16, 74, 32, 37, 56, 40.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 584, Nov. 9, 1867.
2, 58, 48, 7, 19, 88, 21, 11, 74, 28, 67, 68, 59.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 557, Nov. 9, 1867.
39, 53, 48, 49, 60, 72, 34, 46, 32, 31, 6, 27, 5.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 558, Nov. 9, 1867.
2, 11, 26, 44, 13, 46, 36, 8, 42, 33, 6, 62, 51.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries; information furnished and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7, basement.

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No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.

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WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT ABOUT

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LYONS VELVET,

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FERN and ROSES, Bordered on Table.

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